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GRIBKOV: WARSAW TREATY ANNIVERSARY--ORIGINS, TASKS

LD102352 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, the creation of the organization of the socialist countries cooperating in political and military activity, is due on 14 May. What were the origins and what are the tasks of this organization? This question will be answered today by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, the chief of staff and first deputy commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces Warsaw Pact Nations.

General Anatoliy Gribkov recalled that soon after the victory over the Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, in which a special role was played by the Soviet Union, the Western powers commenced the cold war. Hiding behind invented arguments about the Soviet threat, the West encouraged the arms race and began implementing a policy from the position of strength. A special role was played in this by NATO, created in 1949 as the most powerful military alliance of the capitalist states. The creation of the bloc had become a reason for the further worsening of the tension in Europe and the world and the worsening of relations between the Western and socialist countries. The threat of war stemming from NATO encouraged the socialist countries to undertake steps aimed at strengthening their security. This was dictated by objective necessity. On 14 May, 1955, a multilateral treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was entered into in Warsaw. Thus the Warsaw Treaty Organization was created 6 years after the creation of the NATO bloc. Then, and many times later, the socialist countries stressed that they are decisively against the division of the world into military blocs. The Warsaw Treaty members often expressed their readiness to dissolve their organization with the simultaneous dissolution of the NATO pact.

The Warsaw Treaty has been agreed on the principles of free will and total equality of the signatories and the mutual respect for their sovereignty. It is a strictly defensive organization. The countries-signatories of the Warsaw Treaty Organization do not threaten anyone and do not make any demands on anybody's territory. In the past 25 years the Warsaw Treaty countries have not initiated any armed conflicts and their policy has not caused tension in any of the regions of the world. Throughout all this period the main direction and content of the activity of the Warsaw Treaty countries in their foreign policy remained the struggle for peace, security and the lessening of international tension. The signatories of the Warsaw Treaty undertook many initiatives leading toward this goal. For instance, in 1956 they put forward a proposal to create a system of mutual security in Europe. In 1958 they put forward a proposal concerning a pact on non-aggression between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. In 1960 the socialist community put forward a number of means concerning disarmament. In 1966 the Warsaw Treaty countries proposed to convene an all-European conference on security and cooperation in Europe. In 1975, once this highly significant forum had been called, the Warsaw Treaty signatories put forward a proposal for all the conference members to agree that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. Later it was proposed to extend the framework of such an agreement to include nonuse of conventional weapons. The wide range of positive initiatives on disarmament was put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries at the special 1978 UN General Assembly session and in the following year they proposed to convene, at a political level, a conference on military detente in Europe.

As we can see, therefore, the countries of the socialist community consistently work to make peace permanent. Thanks to their active joint efforts humanity has not seen world wars for 35 years. The constructive initiatives of the signatories of the Warsaw Treaty found their expression in the seventies in a number of (?significant) international acts and agreements linked with the process of detente.

It is in the interests of all nations that the process of detente continues and becomes irreversible. The aims and the sense of detente are contrary to recent moves in the United States and by NATO aiming at activation of the arms race. What is the meaning of the dangerous character of the NATO plans aimed at deploying new kinds of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe? In this way it is planned to upset the balance in Europe and insure military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty Organization thus damage the interests of security of the socialist states and European countries in general. This threatens universal peace. The signatories of the Warsaw Treaty cannot allow this to happen. They will be forced to undertake additional measures to strengthen their security. The total responsibility for the new round of arms race falls on the NATO leadership. The socialist countries-signatories of the Warsaw Treaty pay continuous attention to coordinating their actions in the sphere of defense capabilities and on working out unified views on the character and the ways of resisting an attack and on increasing the infallibility and efficiency of the command. The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization countries have among them land armies, air defense troops, air forces and the navies which are allocated by the signatories according to the mutual agreement and in accordance with the needs of joint defense. The contingents of the army and the navy included in the joint armed forces contributed by each friendly armed force are able to deal with the most complex defense tasks of the socialist community in any conditions. It is good that we have created this defensive shield, said the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, speaking a few days ago in Moscow. He said that unfortunately there is no shortage of anxious moments in the development of the international situation and today we are living through one of them. As always, our great might is aimed at curbing warmongering forces and preserving and making permanent peace on earth. These are the aims, stressed Leonid Brezhnev, which have been served for nearly 25 years in Europe, without fail, by the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

BRIEFS

BLOC CONFERENCE ON UNESCO IN KIEV--A consultative conference of representatives of the commission for UNESCO affairs of the socialist countries opened in Kiev on 10 March to examine some problems concerning UNESCO activities, particularly in connection with the forthcoming 21st session of the general conference of that organization. Participating in the conference are representatives of the Belorussian SSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the CSSR, as well as an observer from the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Ukrainian SSR was elected to chair the conference. The GDR representative delivered a report on the first day of the conference. The proceedings are taking place in a business-like and friendly atmosphere. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Mar 80 AU]

KORIONOV VIEWS IMPERIALIST THREAT TO PEACE

LD..01543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Defending the Peoples' Vital Interests"]

[Text] The panorama of international life at the beginning of the eighties is complex and contradictory. There is an obvious deterioration in the situation. Imperialism's propaganda machine is doing everything possible to mislead the peoples about the reasons for this deterioration. If Western scribblers were to be believed, you might think that those to blame for it are not the forces that have unleashed the arms race and are holding a policeman's fist over the heads of the peoples who have chosen the path of freedom and social progress, but those who overthrew the shah in Iran and swept away the bloody Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea or Amin's regime which raised its hand against the revolutionary gains in Afghanistan.

As always, communists regard it as one of their primary tasks to help the peoples to perceive correctly the fundamental trends in international life.

"We look to the future with optimism," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question. "This is justified optimism. We realize that the deliberate deterioration in the international situation caused by American imperialism is an expression of its displeasure at the consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movement and the strengthening of forces advocating detente and peace."

Imperialism is furious because it can no longer resolve the problem of war and peace as it sees fit or determine the peoples' fate.

The joint communique of the CPSU and French Communist Party delegations adopted at the end of the talks held in Moscow noted: "The modern world is a world of profound changes. Substantial shifts are taking place which affect the destiny of all mankind. We refer to the transition from the old to the new, from a system based on ignorance, violence, exploitation, oppression and war to a system based on knowledge, consciousness, liberation of the peoples, freedom and peace. Our era is the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism."

The spearhead of the imperialists' hatred is directed against the Soviet Union. "For 60 years," G. Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, writes in the DAILY WORLD, "the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy has been the idea of encircling, undermining and destroying the socialist world and primarily the Soviet Union. That is the imperialists class' aggressive military policy. With the exception of a short period during World War II, all alliances knocked together by the United States have been directed against the Soviet Union."

The struggle for the peoples' security and against the misanthropic schemes of the enemies of socialism, peace and freedom is one of the communist movement's most glorious traditions. It exerts an increasing positive influence on the development of the political situation in the world. Thanks to the communist parties' initiatives and combined efforts, major problems such as averting thermonuclear war, ending the arms race, asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence among states and opposing hegemonism have been pushed into the focus of world politics.

Back at the 1969 Moscow conference the communists warned the peoples: The imperialist governments are drawing up plans for arms buildup for decades to come. Their implementation will increase the danger of the outbreak of war. Life shows just how timely that warning was.

Now that American imperialism has foisted on the NATO countries the plan for deploying new American nuclear weapons in West Europe, the communists are sounding the alarm: A continent that has not experienced the horrors of war for 35 years now is threatened by a serious danger. It is obvious to all sober-minded people just what are the implications, for the comparatively small and densely populated European home, of a situation where the American military are given the opportunity there to control missile weapons capable of reaching other countries' territories in a matter of minutes.

Europe's peace-loving public believes that the main thing now is to prevent the implementation of the NATO decisions.

"The supporters of peace and progress," the resolution of a recent Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee plenum says, "are today much stronger than the supporters of war. Joint action by all anti-imperialist forces is capable of barring the way to imperialism's bellicose schemes, preventing the outbreak of a nuclear catastrophe, defending detente.... The Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee believes that the struggle against the arms race and in particular against the deployment of new American missiles in Europe is at the present time the main task of the working class, the working people and all democrats and supporters of peace."

Europe's peoples are saying a firm "No" to the plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles, whose implementation would have such far-reaching consequences for every European. "Participation in inflammatory anti-Soviet campaigns has never served our people's interests," the German Communist Party Directorate Presidium delcares. "Peace can be insured only if the people take the cause of detente into their own hands."

In fueling the provocative ballyhoo about the imaginary "Soviet military threat" the imperialists are trying to suggest to the working people that, for the sake of the implementation of militarist circles' plans, they must tolerate rapidly increasing taxes, unprecedented inflation and the still greater infringement of democratic freedoms.

The further fusion of bourgeois governments, big corporations and the military and the activation of extreme rightwing forces are taking place in the medium of the arms race. This process is under way not only in the United States but also to some extent in the other NATO countries. As the 36th UK Communist Party Congress noted, for instance, "the Thatcher government, the most rightwing Conservative government since the war, is a political tool in the hands of big capital. It is dominated by the most reactionary representatives and it expresses the outmoded standpoints and prejudices of the capitalist class."

The present U.S. administration's course of undermining detente and reviving cold war and the NATO militarists' efforts to spur on the arms race still more raise with particular force the issue of cooperation among all currents of the workers movement. Full use must be made of the tremendous potential of the workers movement in order to avert the threat of war.

The communists sincerely hold out their hand to the socialists. Many representatives of Social Democracy--one of the most influential political forces on the European Continent--have noted that the Soviet Union's well-known initiatives create chances for constructive East-West dialog. But it is impossible to reconcile the irreconcilable: Recognition of the need for dialog with the USSR and obedience to an American diktat which closes the door to such dialog. There is no room for a "golden mean" position here.

The Pentagon and NATO are stepping up their war preparations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries because they see the socialist community as the main obstable to the implementation of their hegemonist schemes. [paragraph continues]

The explanation of imperialist propaganda's slander campaign over events in Afghanistan is not that the new stage of the April revolution poses a threat to the Western countries. The point is that the American military's perfidious schemes in that area have been thwarted and the plans for eliminating the Afghan people's revolutionary gains have failed.

The Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Chile declares, "gave military assistance to Afghanistan's Government with the aim of preventing imperialism's attempts to stifle the revolutionary process developing in that country."

The people's defense of their chosen path of social development is an organic component of the class battles in the international arena. The communists and other true fighters against imperialism realize that to refuse to exploit the potential of the socialist countries and all progressive forces would in fact be to forget their international duty.

Speaking on French television G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, rightly said: "How would we look if we sat idly by every time a people began a struggle and imperialism moved against them? Are we supposed to say: "Go on, Messrs imperialists, go on killing those who want to win their independence? We would be strange revolutionaries if we adopted that passive, negative stance...."

In a statement it adopted on the events in Afghanistan the South African Communist Party Central Committee called on "the international communist movement and progressive forces to defend the Afghan revolution, expose imperialism's machinations and support the fraternal act of solidarity displayed by the Soviet Union toward the Afghan people."

The same standpoint has been expressed by other fraternal parties. Thus a Dominican Communist Party Central Committee plenum noted: The Soviet Union has acted as the defender of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan; despite all obstacles, this process promotes the national progress and well-being of the Afghan people. "The wise policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries," a Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee plenum declared, "fetters the schemes of the imperialist forces trying to plunge mankind into the abyss of another destructive war."

The historical initiative remains with the socialist community and the communist and national liberation movement. But a struggle against imperialism to constantly change the correlation of forces in favor of socialism and the workers, anti-imperialist movement is necessary so that a firm grip can be kept on this initiative. Success in this struggle is insured both by the revolutionary movement's gains within individual countries and by united international actions by revolutionary forces against the common enemy in the world arena. International solidarity among communists and all fighters against imperialism assumes particularly great importance under conditions where imperialist reaction is constantly coordinating on an international scale its actions against the forces of socialism and freedom.

"The current complex world situation," H. Hoeckstra, chairman of the Netherlands Communist Party Central Committee, writes in DE WAARHEID, "cannot be viewed in isolation from capitalism's deepening crisis as a social system, which embrases every sphere. Today more than ever, communists need a militant spirit and the broadest possible democratic and social goals."

The communists see it as their national and international duty, together with all progressive, peace-loving forces of our time, to make full use of their growing opportunities in the interests of suppressing the extremely dangerous schemes of bellicose imperialist circles.

IMPERIALISM, NOT USSR, THREATENS THIRD WORLD

LD071643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Prof Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Africa, under the rubric "Imperialism--The Developing Countries' Enemy": "The Strategy of Deception"]

[Text] At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed in his report: "The opponents of detente and disarmament still possess considerable resources. They are operating actively, in various forms and from various directions. Although the potentials of aggressive actions by imperialism have now been considerably curtailed, its nature remains the same. That is why peace-loving countries must display high vigilance. Energetic actions and the unity of all the forces of peace and good will are needed."

The time has elapsed since then, and in particular the events of recent months, have confirmed the full depth of this evaluation. The facts indicate that American imperialism and NATO have stepped up their strategy of whipping up international tension are are reviving the "position of strength" policy and doing everything possible to retard the process of social development of liberated countries both in Africa and in Asia, both in the Near and in the Middle East.

Let us analyze certain aspects of this imperialist "conflict strategy." Let us turn to history, in particular.

In a letter to his daughter Eleonore on 9 January, 1883, Karl Marx, exposing the British colonialists' true aims, wrote:

"...Those poor British bourgeois, groaning under the ever increasing burden of the 'responsibility' vested in them by their historical mission, resisting it so unavailingly! But even Cohen licks his lips at the very idea of the enchanting spectable of reinforced aggressive bases from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean and a 'British African empire' from the delta to Cape Province into the bargain. Not a bad little picture!"

That is how Marx briefly and graphically ridiculed the myth of the colonialists' "historical civilizing mission" in Africa and exposed their true imperial goals.

As is known, the history of capitalism's subsequent impulses in Africa, Asia and Latin America repeated itself more than once. It is still repeating itself today, as under cover of the myth of "Soviet expansionism" and the "communist threat" imperialist states--first and foremost the United States and Britain--strive to push the world into a new "cold war" and assign themselves the developing countries as a source of raw materials. A repulsive picture, to be frank!

As is known, a notable place in bourgeois political science has long been occupied by research into conflict situations in the international rena. The concepts of "conflict strategy" and the "inevitability" of international conflicts and crises have always been in particular demand among many bourgeois politicians. Even in the days of the greatest achievements of the detente policy they did not stop asserting that the policy was allegedly fragile and would certainly give way to confrontation. Then the "cold peace" and "cold war" will prevail in the international arena and there will even be "limited wars" (like Washington's Vietnamese adventure).

In the attempt to somehow substantiate their "conflict strategy" bourgeois politicians and scientists have long been resorting to the false assertion that the Soviet Union allegedly has its own "conflict strategy" aimed at undermining international stability, in particular in Africa. The absurdity of such "arguments" is obvious, but it is by no means an accident that they are propagandized by the imperialists and their toadies.

In this connection it is necessary to dwell in greater detail on certain aspects of the so-called "conflict strategy" which the Western propagandists make so much of. It is important to do this in order to reveal the true aims of such concepts, which are intended to undermine detente.

"Hotbeds of tension" in Africa and the Middle and Near East are often assessed by Western propagandists and also by many bourgeois scientists as the "superpowers' conflict strategy." Here it is asserted that the USSR and the United States are allegedly responsible for the situation in Africa and in the Near and Middle East.

As for the responsibility for a peaceful settlement of international conflicts anc crises, the Soviet Union has never rejected it. But as for the responsibility for outbreaks of international conflicts and crises, in this case it would be quite absurd to make complaints against the USSR.

The Soviet Union has no "conflict strategy"--of course not; it is prepared to promote the establishment of peace anywhere in the world and at the same time it believes that the peoples of a particular country or region have every right, together with their friends and allies, to rebuff threats of counterrevolution and intervention inspired by the CIA. As is known, revolutions must be able to defend themselves.

What is the role of the Africans, Arabs and other peoples of the Middle and Near East themselves in these conflicts? Real events show that the peoples will certainly refuse to play the part which Messrs Carter and Brzezinski would like to prepare for them.

The developing countries, as is well known, are rich in mineral ores. But imperialism would like to declare these riches its own property and instill the idea in everyone that Arab oil or, for instance, platinum, cobalt and uranium in African countries are "vitally necessary" to the Western economy. This being so, the regions rich in fuel and valuable ores are declared "vitally important" to U.S. security.

The question of what many developing countries are to do when the imperialist powers have plundered the last of their natural reserves of raw materials and there is nothing with which to feed their own industry is not even raised.

In recent years representatives of developing countries have been making increasingly resolute demands for the establishment of a new international economic order. This is seriously alarming for imperialism and the monopoly owners of transnational monopolies. The question faces them: How can they continue obtaining vast quantities of raw materials on the same terms as before without reckoning with the present and--particularly--future interests of the developing countries' peoples? Washington and London have seen a way out above all by means of elaborating a new "conflict strategy" and whipping up international tension not only in Europe, but in the Near and Middle East and in Africa.

The theoretical substantiation for this kind of new colonial policy is provided by militarist concepts on all kinds of "arcs of tension" and "crises" which Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has started to "transfer" from his desk to various regions of the globe. According to the American strategists' designs these "arcs" are intended to act as justification for enmeshing the developing countries with new military bases and "strong points." They would bind the developing countries with a kind of stiff military corset and become a means of maintaining a daily threat of forcible suppression of any manifestations of a really independent domestic and foreign policy, particularly in the sphere of the utilization of natural resources.

Of course, such a dangerous militarist venture needs a propaganda cover, a big, well-publicized lie. According to the designs of the authors of these concepts this lie would conceal the neocolonialist trap which the American imperialists are striving to place in the path of the developing countries' independent socioeconomic progress.

The latter-day hegemonists go so far as to "seek out" a source of "external threat" and declare this source to be the Soviet Union, purely because it did not allow American and Beijing agents to turn Afghanistan into a new Chile. Hence too the desire to intimidate Iran with a sinister kind of military armada of ships in the Persian Gulf. Finally, this also explains official Washington's desire, guided not least by election considerations, not only to kindle chauvinist fever among Americans as much as possible, but also to arouse military hysteria in other regions.

U.S. imperialism's contrivances, based on the desire to whip up the "cold war," are doomed to failure. Many politicians in developing countries who advocate dente are aware of that today. Thus, for instance, Tanzanian President Nyerere quite rightly criticized the U.S. leaders for giving the impression "that we are on the brink of World War III.... This is rubbish," Nyerere stated. "We do not believe we should renounce efforts aimed at achieving mutual understanding and detente."

However, today they are trying to destroy the detente process not only in Europe, but in Africa too. The ink was hardly dry on Lord Carrington's signature on the London agreements on a cease-fire in Rhodesia and the holding of elections there when, with the connivance of another lord--Soames--acting on London's instructions, these agreements began to be violated in the most unscrupulous way. Despite their own promises the British permitted racist South African troops to operate actively on Rhodesian territory and did not withdraw to the appropriate bases the Salisbury regime's troops and Bishop Muzorewa's so-called "auxiliary" formations. "It is quite incredible," Nyerere said in a recent interview, "that political cutthroats should serve as an example of model behavior for the British." In these conditions, he went on to note, the elections in Rhodesia, by all appearances, will certainly not be free and fair. There are more than enough grounds for this conclusion on the part of the prominent African statesman.

After all, relying on such measures as the presence of South African military units, the existence of the racist-controlled Rhodesian security forces and the drafting of whites into military service for the period of the general elections, Lord Soames is refusing to lift the state of emergency and martial law and release the thousands of political prisoners. Moreover he has not released approximately 7,000 people who were arrested on the basis of martial law, and has not even abolished the "fortified villages," which are essentially a kind of place for intimidating Africans. "Not a bad picture!", to use Marx's words.

Overcome by the old taste of colonial power, London, in violation of agreements it signed itself, is trying to prevent the Patriotic Front from coming to power in Rhodesia and--this too is not out of the question--is preparing the ground for forcible interference if the patriots win at the elections despite all obstacles.

Surely this is true aggression against Africa, surely this is flouting the Zimbabwe people's rights? We are faced with a real hotbed of tension and long-standing international conflict which has been repeatedly whipped up by the Salisbury and Pretoria racits with the direct and indirect connivance of Washington and London.

In summing up the results of all the above, it should be noted:

First, at present Washington and London ruling circles have turned out to be shortsighted politicians. They are deliberately exacerbating the international situation, trying to undermine the policy of detente, which is popular throughout the world, and foisting on all the peoples the peace-threatening "conflict strategy" elaborated according to Pentagon and CIA formulas.

Second, these conditions put forward by the "hawks" are doomed to failure, since detente has become too firmly entrenched in the awareness of many millions of people on all continents. Many of them could still be led astray by the whipping up of bourgeois anti-communist propaganda. It seems that it is possible to hurriedly don the garb of the "Muslims' friends," as they are doing in Washington, and at the same time to support those who have been killing Muslims for decades, without spraing women or children, and violating their holy places. It is possible to fraternize with a new dictator and general, coaxing him with deliveries of weapons for the struggle against Afghanistan and India.

Finally, it is possible, as President Carter does in his message to the U.S. Congress, to expatiate at length on a "peaceful transition to majority rule" in South Africa while at the same time creating a modern military-industrial complex in South Africa by means of which that majority is being fired on and oppressed.

In short, imperialist propaganda could of course for a time cast the shadows of confrontation over the dawn of a "new stage" in cooperation with developing countries, whose main content is the principle: "What's mine is mine, and what's yours is mine too."

However--and this should be stressed--the vast majority of states simply cannot go along with such hardened, primitive, cowboy thinking and imperial manners. After all, if this thinking were embodied in the deeds of American foreign policy strategy for a more or less protracted period it would mean, as Algeria's ASH-SH'AB newspaper noted the other day, that the West would regain many lost positions in developing countries and would again seize their natural wealth.

Not concern for other states' security but, on the contrary, the desire to weaken the security of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies and an unrealistic desire to change the balance of forces in the struggle against socialism and the developing countries--that is the motivation of the current so-called creators of American foreign policy.

In setting traps of confrontation on the path of international cooperation American imperialism and the British Tories, who trail along behind it without taking the least account of the military strategic consequences for Britain of their servility, are hoping in vain to achieve even some success.

But imperialism is not fated to achieve its goals. The new colonialism's traps, dangerous though they be, will not work.

ADMINISTRATION ZIGZAGS ISSUE OF POLICY SUBSTANCE, NOT STYLE

LD101443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 80 Morning Editon p 5 LD

[Political Observer A. Bovin article: "About a Certain Zigzag"]

[Text] There exists a quite firm set of definitions which are usually used to describe U.S. firm policy and, so to speak, the President's political style. People write about an appreciable touch of dilettantism, expediency [konyunkturnost] and vacillation, an inability to concentrate on what is really important and signficant and a manifest prevalence of emotion over political reason. Of course, it offends those whom this concerns to read and hear such words. They would like to be, or at least seem, different. But, unfortunately, they far from always succeed.

On Saturday, 1 March the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 465. I will cite three points. The Security Council:

"Resolves that all the measures being taken by Israel to change the physical nature, demographic composition, organizational structure of status of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, or any part of them have no legal force and that Israel's policy and practice of settling groups of its population and new immigrants on these territories are in gross violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention on Protection of the Civilian Population During War and are also a serious obstacle in the way of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Near East;

"Deeply regrets Israel's continuing stubborn implementation of that policy and practice and calls on the government and people of Israel to repeal those measures, to liquidate the existing settlements and particularly to end without delay the creation, construction and planning of settlements on the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

"Urges all states to give Israel no assistance which could be used directly in connection with the settlements on occupied territories."

Eyewitnesses relate how, immediately after the vote, the session participants congratulated U.S. representative D. McHenry--congratulated him on the "courageous" and "sober" stand finally taken by Washington. This, I repeat, was on Saturday. But on the evening of 4 March [as published] the U.S. President disavowed his ambassador to the United States and proclaimed "unconditional and unshakable" support for Israel. It is said that there was a misunderstanding. McHenry failed to understand instructions and voted "for" instead of abstaining.

What happened, then?

Perhaps the draft resolutions being voted on at the United Nations are not read in the White House? Perhaps it reckoned that Tel Aviv and the Israeli lobby in the states would modestly keep quiet? Perhaps the State Department has forgotten how to draw up clear-cut directives? We will not guess which of these assumptions is correct. If this was just muddle and confusion, we will rejoice that the order over a bad telephone line was received by someone with just a vote at his disposal and not by some dashing general entrusted not with voting but with acting....

But probably it was something else. Probably the timid attempt by people who understand what is what to look the facts in the eye and to call things by their proper names once again (let us recall the "Young affair") came up against the "steadfastness" of the White House, which resolutely adheres to the unrealistic political course which has driven the Near East settlement into an impasse.

Hence "zigzag determination" or "determined zigzagging." Zigzag--from the old Jimmy Carter, who grew timid and vacillated. Determination--from the present J. Carter, who on the eve of the elections is assuming the appearance of a "strong President." But it is precisely this that is beginning to disturb Americans, or some of them at any rate.

Here, for example, is what former presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy writes: "President Carter is most frequently accused of indecision. But this is not the most important thing. His indecision, if it really exists, is proving useful for the country.... Real problems arise when a President starts to think that he must act energetically." It is hard to disagree with that judgment.

Indeed. By frightening himself and everyone he can by saying that Soviet tanks are about to appear on the shore of the Indian Ocean or the Persian Gulf, Carter is trying very energetically to smash the infrastructure of detente and to impose on the world a new twist of the arms race spiral. The Americans are "saving" everyone and "defending" everyone. They are resolutely "defending" West Europe. The European political climate has already worsened as a result. And they are "defending" the Arabs no less resolutely. Israel is becoming insolent as a result. Tension is growing in the Persian Gulf region. In particular, reports have appeared that Washington has reached agreement with Riyadh on the deployment of stocks of heavy armaments on Saudi territory--"just in case." It is only a pity that they did not consult with the former shah of Iran on this question. They are "saving" Pakistan and trying to persuade Ziaul Haq to rearm the Pakistani Army. This is a direct path toward destabilizing the situation in the South Asian Subcontinent.

The Americans have a giant war machine. They have abroad 2,500 military bases and installations in 114 countries. But that is still not enough for them. And Carter is resolutely increasing the military budget. Pentagon emissaries are doing their utmost to solicit new bases. It is a naive and dangerous idea that building up military might can resolve the political problems which America is encountering in the world arena.

The White House maintains that this warlike pose, this cocky fervor is dictated by U.S. vital interests. That is doubtful. It would probably be more correct to speak of hurt pride, an inability to find real, effective political moves and a desire to pander to chauvinist sentiments. What is at issue here are not simply zigzags or vacillation, nor the political hand or political style of the White House. What is at issue here is the substance, the essence of Washington's foreign policy course. And this course is clearly aimed at exacerbating the international situation along practically all salients. The Americans have played this role before. Then they had second thoughts, as it were, and realized that it is not the world that must adapt to America but, on the contrary, America that must adapt to a new, changing world. Now they have gone into reverse again. A dangerous business. Above all for the United States and its allies.

KUDRYAVTSEV: U.S. PURSUING SELF-INTERESTED POLICY IN ASIA

LD101513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "On a Phoney Pretext"]

[Text] The policy of confrontation adopted by the present U.S. administration as a counterweight to the policy of detente is falsely masked by the needs of national security allegedly "threatened" by the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

The crisis of U.S. propaganda alleging that, together with the United States, dozens of other countries at varying distances from the United States and the Soviet Union are subjected to the same "threat" are equally false. The stoking of the myth of the threat to national security allegedly emanating from the Soviet Union should, in the Washington strategists' opinion, be the common factor which will promote the assertion of the U.S. leading role in the capitalist world and the world of the developing countries.

In actual fact all these theories of the "community" of the victims of the alleged "Soviet peril" come down to the task of concealing the policy of hegemonism and facilitating U.S. imperialism's seizure of the positions it needs in the world. Here the U.S. ruling circles, speaking of the need for the developing countries either to strengthen their national security by means of U.S. money and arms or to come under the U.S. nuclear or other umbrella--all this against the Soviet Union--set as their main goal just the opposite of what they are seeking to instill in these countries. They must either use the developing countries' potential for their own selfish goals or break the defense of their national security in order to breach it for all-round penetration into a particular country. In short, by intimidating the developing countries (and indeed some capitalist countries) with the "Soviet peril," in practice the U.S. hegemonists are turning these countries into hostages.

Above all this tactic is being applied in the Persian Gulf region, which the U.S. administration has proclaimed a "region of U S. interests" threatened by the "Soviet peril." These false allegations have begun to be exaggerated in connection with the Afghan events, although it was oil which attracted the transatlantic "patrons" of the developing countries in this part of the world long before the aggravation of the international situation caused by the U.S. hegemonists themselves. A highly apt description of the policy of local reaction, on which the United States relies, is given by the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE in an article by Ghassan Ibrahim. "It is perfectly logical," he writes, "to expect the countries which have always used anticommunism to suppress any local opposition not to scorn the use of anti-Sovietism to justify their total subordination to U.S. imperialism in the international arena." That's hitting the nail on the head!

Understandably, in preserving in all cases the false "thesis" of the "Soviet peril" the creators of U.S. propaganda on each occasion try to catch their victims with various traps. In some cases they resort to expatiations about the Soviet Union's alleged intentions to deprive of Near Eastern oil those countries whose economy depends on it (West Europe and Japan). In other cases they engage in talk of "the Soviet Union's desire" to blaze a trail to "warm waters" (counting on India and other Indian Ocean countries). In still other cases they plan a shameful game around the 1980 Olympics to be held in Moscow or try to revive the failed campaign about "human rights," and so on and so forth.

It is not hard to note that the anti-Soviet fabrications conceal an attempt to discredit in the peoples' eyes the very idea of the Afghan revolution and the country's liberation from the fetters of feudalism and the vestiges of the tribal system, in order to frighten other peoples of the region away from this idea. The U.S. strike is aimed against the reborn Afghanistan, just as it will be aimed against any country which chooses a path of development displeasing the U.S. ruling circles.

Something was explained willy-nilly by the New York DAILY NEWS in connection with the European tour by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. One of this tour's aims, it pointed out, was to enlist the United States' West European NATO allies to implement U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean, particularly in the Persian Gulf. In addition, the newspaper continued, the United States intends to force France and Italy to begin "persuading" Arab countries displeased with Washington's all-round support for Israel to "oppose the Soviet invasion instead of continuing to focus all their attention on the Palestinian problem." Here too, alleging that the Arab countries are menaced by the "Soviet threat" allegedly emanating from Afghanistan, ruling circles are in actual fact concerned not for these countries' national security but the opposite--they are seeking to disarm them politically in the face of the real U.S. peril. The Palestinian problem is the key to a just solution of the entire Near East crisis. It is the pivot of the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist struggle of all Arab peoples seeking to strengthen their national independence and security, it is what unites all anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist circles in the Arab countries. To extract this pivot from the entire Near East problem, to make it secure for both the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists--that is the aim of the U.S. ruling circles which are trying to focus the attention of all near the Middle Eastern countries on the "Afghan" and consequently anti-Soviet salient.

To this end the United States and recently Britain too have begun to engage more markedly in playing on the "Palestinian problem." I have used quotation marks since the imperialists are indeed playing a game and do not intend to resolve this urgent issue affecting a people 4 million strong plundered of their territory and nation. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is preparing a proposal which is to create the semblance of British and U.S. desire to resolve the Palestinian problem. In part this explains the lord's trip to the Near East. As the Paris magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE reported, the Conservative government, which is totally incapable of giving up the past, dreams of the possibility of a British military contribution to "gulf security," (Persian Gulf--V.K.). The British Government obviously cannot keep from violating its own decisions and crossing the line "east of Suez." Not for nothing has the foreign press begun to speak of London's intention of restoring "imperial traditions." And, as we know from history, these intentions have never been linked with concern for Asian and African countries' security. Just the reverse....Therefore, in our view Lord Carrington's concerns "east of Suez" only help to expose American "imperial" designs, if not traditions.

But this U.S. policy is not restricted to the Near East and southwest Asia. It is manifested everywhere, all the more so since Washington is stringing "regions of U.S. interests" one after another on the common pivot of hegemonism. The Pentagon is displaying phoney "concern" for the national security of Far East and Southeast Asian countries, intimidating them with the same slanderous tales of "the Soviet peril."

The absurdity of these tales can be seen if only from the example of the Philippines. It is well known that the United States still owns two large military bases in the Philippines--Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, where some 16,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed. Some people believe that these bases are important not only to the United States but also to the Southeast Asian countries. But in mid-February the New York TIMES reported that an accord had been reached between the United States and the Philippines to enable the U.S. military bases to be used as "transfer points for marines sent to the Arabian Sea region." [paragraph continues]

It emerges from the report that this involves transferring "quick reaction corps" units, that is, U.S. gendarmes, for interference, indeed armed interference, in the affairs of the developing countries of the Persian Gulf. Washington can thus albeit indirectly involve the Philippines, totally unimpeded, in a war that is not its own in southwest Asia. But, the question arises: What bearing does this have on the security of the Philippines itself? Is it not rather that the Philippines' security will to a certain and large degree become dependent on the hegemonist whims of U.S. ruling circles!?

But the U.S. hegemonist policy is not confined to the Philippines or any individual Asian country. In this region too the U.S. ruling circles' appetites are considerably larger. A well-known although highly unreliable method is being used on the countries of Asia. They are being intimidated with a nonexistent "Soviet threat" and recipes are being foisted on them with claims to strengthen their national security but which in practice make that security highly vulnerable to U.S. imperialism. Thus, with U.S. blessing, Japan is busy creating a "pacific community" into which, apart from itself and of course the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are to be inveigled. Those are the developed countries. To them the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] "five"--Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia--are to be added. The official aim is the desire for economic and cultural cooperation among Pacific countries. In fact it is seen as a preliminary to creating bases in the Pacific for the subsequent creation of a vast military and political alliance under U.S. hegemony.

It is implicit that countries already united by military bloc will join this community. A full-blown military treaty exists between the United States and Japan which is becoming more dangerous every year since Japan is militarizing contrary to its Constitution. In addition there is the so-called ANZUS military bloc comprising the United States, Australia and New Zealand. And finally, the so-called Manila Pact of 1954, on whose basis the now defunct Southeast Asia Treaty Organization military bloc was once created, still formally exist.

Although the bloc has collapsed, the Manila Pact's creators claim that it still exists and could serve as the basis for forming a new military alliance. Let me remind you that among Asian countries the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan were members.

As for ASEAN which is spoken of as a potential member of the "Pacific community," it is well known that it officially pursues economic and cultural ties among its member countries and is not a military bloc. But here it must be taken into account that individual ASEAN members have military agreements varying in scope and nature between themselves and with states outside the association. Thus there is something to latch onto if the question of military contacts in the projected "Pacific community" should emerge.

It would seem that the best guarantee of the ASEAN states security would be for them to flatly and unconditionally refuse to turn the association into even a semblance of a military bloc and to establish good-neighborly relations with their Indochinese neighbors. But this is not at all consistent with the U.S. ruling circles' policy. While affecting "concern" for the national security of the Southeast Asian countries, in this region also they are deliberately steering them in a false direction. Setting these countries' ruling circles against the Soviet Union or Vietnam, the United States is in fact disorienting them and trying to weaken their vigilance--along with it their national security--against the real danger threatening them from the U.S. hegemonists. Speculation is rife in the Pacific on the developing countries' national security, concealing the Pentagon's true aggressive schemes.

Characteristically, when the U.S. adventure in Indochina failed and relative calm came to the region there was progress toward the normalization of relations and good neighborliness between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. But no sooner had the "conductor's baton" of those aspiring to world dominion touched this region once more than the curve of tension in Southeast Asia again moved upward.

Surely this indicates who is threatening peace, security and the normalization of relations both in Southeast and in Southwest Asia! Not without reason did that highly-experienced politician in the sphere of relations with the United States, former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit say recently that "we do not want to turn vulnerable Turkey into a border post....All we want is to help insure peace." Turkey he stressed, "must not arouse the fears of neighboring countries."

However much the U.S. ruling circles try to mask their hegemonist policy by sounding off about a nonexistent "Soviet threat," they will not succeed in hiding their true aggressive plans or the fact that it is they who are the root cause of the destabilization of the international situation. Murder will out!

ARMY PAPER CLAIMS U.S. SUBVERSION IN KABUL IN PAST YEAR

LD110955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "Where the Mercenaries' Tracks Lead"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 March--An official of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's security organs acquainted me with what is now being confiscated from terrorists and saboteurs in Kabul. The bandits have a wide-ranging arsenal: from automatic weapons and grenades to bottles containing incendiary mixtures. There are brass knuckles, knives, billy sticks and books with "caches" where mines are concealed. And of course currency, including foreign money, with which the paid assassins are copiously supplied. Next to the heap is piled subversive literature: brochures from the reactionary organizations entrenched outside Afghanistan, and antigovernment leaflets. Among this propagandist rubbish Maoist publications occupy their "appropriate" place.

Who is behind the bandits and assassins who are being infiltrated into Afghanistan, and where do their tracks lead? The evidence of those arrested bears eloquent testimony to this. A certain (Kari Doulad Mohammad) confesses that he came from Pakistan. There, in one of the numerous camps for so-called "Afghan refugees" in the vicinity of Peshawar, he underwent the full course in sabotage "sciences," like other robbers too. Their teachers are specialists from the United States, China, Pakistan, Egypt and Israel. The mercenary confesses that his task was to perpetrate acts of terrorism and incite the population against the revolutionary government.

And what, we ask, was the American Robert Lee doing in Kabul? He had never visited Afghanistan before but arrived here 2 days before the events. The Kabul NEW TIMES writes that precisely through such people as Lee the U.S. CIA and the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad control subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The strands of the plot against the republic lead in particular to CIA regional headquarters, which moved from Iran to Pakistan after the overthrow of the shah's regime.

The clumsy devices used by the Washington administration to hide its leading role in the undeclared war unleashed from outside against Afghanistan arouse anger in Kabul. [paragraph continues]

The Kabul NEW TIMES quotes evidence from journalist Conrad Idje, editor of the American magazine COUNTERSPY. Idje points out that the CIA began its subversive operations and interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's internal affairs long before the arrival in Afghanistan, at the request of the lawful government, of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, moreover anti-Afghan gangs began to be formed in Pakistan over a year ago. And the CIA agent Robert Lessard, who for many years before was engaged in spying and sabotage in Iran, controlled this. He was also at one time in Kabul, where he was concealed in the U.S. Embassy. Conrad Idje points out that there are U.S. citizens among the leaders of the anti-Afghan rabble entrenched in Pakistan.

It is also known that the spies and saboteurs, terrorists and inciters showered on Afghanistan received instructions from U.S. intelligence officers S. (Rikord) and A. Long, based by turns in the U.S. Embassy in Kabul.

The transatlantic cloak and dagger knights look at Afghanistan, metaphorically speaking, through the sight of an automatic weapon. There is someone for them to imitate in this. Suffice it to recall the photos disseminated by the world press of the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski during his recent visit to the Pakistani-Afghan border in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass. In Brzezinski's hands is a light machinegun aimed at the Afghan border.

The criminal activity of the U.S. intelligence services is universally known. The New York TIMES points, in connection with the U.S. expansion of weapons supplies to the anti-Afghan forces in Pakistan, directly to the fact that the conduct of this operation, entrusted to the CIA, has the personal approval of President J. Carter.

Those who are twining the strands of the sinister plot against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will not succeed in remaining in the shadows. As they say, you can't hide a camel under a cloak unless you also cover its tracks. The enemies of the Afghan revolution will not escape the responsibility for their crimes.

Now, with the aim of insuring calm and peaceful conditions of life in Kabul, the security organs are conducting a detailed inquiry into the treacherous and subversive actions. A special competent commission has been created for this. It is announced that the results of its activity will soon be made public.

ADMINISTRATION'S 'HOSTILE REACTION' TO IRANIAN STAND

LD111007 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 11, TASS--The United States administration displayed a hostile reaction to the Iranian leadership's reaffirmation of the resolve to rebuff the American diktat and to firmly press for a settlement of the crisis in bilateral relations equitable for the Iranian people. On Monday, President Carter had an urgent meeting with leaders of Congress to discuss the latest developments in Iran, specifically, the decision of the United Nations commission there to return to New York following Ayatollah Khomeyni's support for the uncompromising stand of the students, who detain the hostages.

News agencies report that a senior White House spokesman, who had attended that meeting, in a private talk with a group of correspondents clamped down with rude attacks on the Government of Iran, hinting that the administration regarded the possibility of toughening its position vis-a-vis Iran and taking against it other steps including economic and military.

Observers note that the administration's spokesman in the talk once again expressed the refusal to accept Iran's demands for a settlement of the hostages crisis--to acknowledge as illegal the United States intervention in the affairs of Iran in the past, to undertake not to commit such intervention in the future and to extradite the shah together with the wealth he had plundered to Iran. The spokesman of the American administration qualified the terms, reaffirmed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, for the settlement of the crisis in American-Iranian relations as unacceptable.

PRAVDA ON JOINT U.S.-FRG STATEMENT; NUANCES

LD111129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Results of Talks Between J. Carter and H. Schmidt"]

[Text] The talks between U.S. President J. Carter and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt have ended in Washington. As the foreign press notes, definite significance was attached to this meeting, above all on the plane of specifying the FRG's attitude to the course adopted by the present U.S. administration toward the aggravation of international tension and the implementation of overtly militarist actions in various parts of the world.

The joint statement published at the end of the meeting is clearly designed to demonstrate the sides' unity and agreement in assessing the world situation and the orientation of their policy for the future. And although the statement contains many formulations allowing for different interpretations and even containing hints that the positions of the document's authors differed, as a whole there can be no doubt that on the main issues the FRG chancellor accepted the viewpoint of his senior partner.

H. Schmidt's support for J. Carter's line sometimes becomes almost grotesque. Thus, the statement says that "the chancellor expressed his admiration for the striking statesmanlike wisdom and perspicasity" of the U.S. President in connection with his position on Iran. A touch of salesmanship is also inherent in a number of other sections of the document, which in general is not notable for any well-weighed or objective character. Its compilers proceed from a false understanding and interpretation of the reasons for the present tension and from a blatant desire, in defiance of the facts, to whitewash the U.S. administration's actions. It looks as though the FRG chancellor is increasingly slipping into a position of support for the Carter administration's purposes aimed at changing the correlation of forces in the world, at attaining military superiority for the West, and insuring the FRG's active participation in the implementation of measures stemming from precepts of this sort not only in Europe but beyond "NATO's zone of operation."

The FRG Government, as can be seen from the joint statement, advocates the production of U.S. medium-range missiles and their deployment in Western Europe and the constant buildup of military appropriations, that is, Europe's increasing involvement in the arms race which could render hopeless any talks on military detente on the Continent. This position is in obvious discrepancy with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is also contradicted by the intention expressed by the U.S. and FRG leaders to lead matters in the direction of the restriction of economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The aggressive militarist course, dangerous to the cause of peace, adopted by the Carter administration, to which the FRG, as we can see, is now associating itself, is by no means counterbalanced by the joint statement's references to "adherence to the idea of easing tension throughout the world" or by words about "the desirability of preserving the foundations of relations between East and West which have been created over 2 decades," or by utterances in favor of arms control talks and so forth.

The statement's section concerning the situation in the Near and Middle East and southwest Asia attests that here too the FRG, acting under the sign of so-called Atlantic solidarity, is playing up to Carter and his attempts to subordinate this region to U.S. hegemonistic policy and turn it into a zone of U.S. domination based on crude force and military and economic interference in the affairs of other states.

The opinions, contained in the statement, regarding "the Soviet troops in Afghanistan" are required, to all appearances, to conceal the question of why the need arose for armed support to be rendered to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the USSR and whether the United States is prepared to halt all forms of interference aimed against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan and that country's people. It is well known that it is precisely the cessation of this outside interference and guarantees that it will not be resumed which remain the indispensable condition for a political settlement to the complex situation which has come about in this region.

On the question of West German sportsmen's participation in the summer Olympics in Moscow, the head of the Federal Government also inclines toward support for the U.S. position. At the same time Bonn would evidently like to gain time and somehow take the steam out of the public's indignation at Washington's actions. Therefore an official spokesman for the FRG Government stated in the U.S. capital that the Federal Government intends to take the final decision this May.

At the end of the talks H. Schmidt held a press conference at which he asserted that there are "nuances in the sides' positions" and "some divergences of interests between them." Quite possibly. The joint statement, however, attests that all the nuances of West German policy have proved to be subordinated to U.S. demands and Washington's great-power claims.

Schmidt himself essentially admitted this in an interview with the U.S. television company CBS. According to the chancellor, the United States "somewhat underestimates" the FRG's position with respect to the Soviet Union "both since the events in Afghanistan and before." In this connection it was not the FRG's role in establishing political detente that H. Schmidt recalled. He overemphasized West Germany's "contribution" to the consolidation of NATO's military potential. We possess an army of 500,000 men, the chancellor said. In addition there are 200,000 U.S. servicemen and troops of a number of other members on our territory. There are also about 5,000 U.S. nuclear warheads on our territory. I do not believe, H. Schmidt added, addressing the Americans, that you would have resolved to deploy this number of targets in densely populated regions of the United States, for instance the East Coast between Boston and Philadelphia, but we have taken this risk.

This "nuance" noted by the FRG head of government speaks for itself.

RETREAT ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENT CENSURE IN UN RIDICULED

LD101603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Rafail Moseyev "Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] Washington has once again demonstrated with the utmost clarity the hypocrisy and overtly anti-Arab, pro-Israeli nature of its policy. [paragraph continues]

A show of American "solidarity" with the Arab countries in the UN Security Council, designed to restore the bankrupt U.S. Near East course, has ended in shameful failure. Scarcely had the American administration voted for a resolution condemning Israel's expansionist actions than it retreated from its position. Even more overtures to the Arabs were immediately nipped in the bud by Tel Aviv and U.S. Zionist circles. It will be recalled that the aforementioned Security Council resolution condemned Tel Aviv's practice in the occupied Arab territories as "a serious obstacle to reaching an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in the Near East." This resolution is extremely topical. For it is no secret that Tel Aviv's course of annexing foreign lands has been stepped up since the signing of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty. This is not the first time that Washington's double game has failed. The same thing happened when the American administration tried to pose as the "defender of Islam." Imperialist circles, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam noted in this connection, are creating a ballyhoo and speculating on defense of Islam in order to suppress the revolutionary movement among Muslims. Washington's current new "oath" of loyalty to Israel's aggressive course shows once again against whom and where Islam's supporters should defend it: against U.S. imperialism and its Zionist ally. The two-faced policy of Washington, which supports Tel Aviv's expansionist aspirations, meets with a resolute rebuff from the Arab countries.

'Cynical Somersault' Shows 'Unreliability'

LD101335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Commentator's Column": "Unreliable Partner"]

[Text] An unremarkable tome in a black cover lies on the bookshelf in the President's White House office. J. Carter's election promises are collected in its 111 pages. The overwhelming majority of these promises have not been fulfilled. No wonder many Americans have lost confidence in the administration's statements.

The crisis of confidence about official Washington is not confined to the United States. By its arbitrary actions in international relations, the United States is increasingly turning itself into a completely unreliable partner. Leaders across the ocean are prepared to violate their international commitments and accords for the sake of a whim, in outbursts of emotion or for short-term electoral gain. Thus a whole package of accords with the USSR has been unilaterally violated.

Glaring arbitrariness can also be seen in U.S. relations with many other states. A month ago J. Carter solemnly promised to strengthen the "valuable ties of friendship and cooperation" with the Muslim countries. A few days ago everyone saw for themselves that this splendid rhetoric is worth nothing. The United States supported a Security Council resolution condemning the illegal Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab lands, and the New York TIMES glorified this action as a "sign of the growing understanding in the states of the Palestinian Arabs' unfortunate fate." The printer's ink did not have time to dry before the White House withdrew its vote and attacked the resolution as "inappropriate and unrealistic."

This cynical diplomatic somersault caused a storm of indignation in Muslim countries. D. McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, admitted that many states are showing "great concern" at the inconsistency of Washington's policy.

The crisis of confidence regarding the United States is also mounting among the country's partners in military blocs. The West European NATO members, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, "often regard J. Carter's foreign policy as inconsistent, unpredictable and amateurish." After confidential conversations with prominent figures from these countries one high-ranking Washington remarked contritely: "They believe that we act without thinking, and they may ultimately be afraid to have anything to do with us." The decline everywhere of confidence in the unreliable partner is logical and justified. For, as Shakespeare once said, "treason is but trusted like a fox".

JAPANESE PUBLIC PROTESTS U.S. MACHINATIONS AGAINST OLYMPICS

LD101316 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

["'No' to Washington's Diktat"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, March 10, TASS--The Japanese say "yes" to the Moscow Olympics and "no" to the U.S. policy of blackmail and threats. This is convincingly seen from the returns of the public opinion poll held by the major newspaper ASAHI early this month among broad sections of the country's population, which were published today. Three in each four of the pollees condemned the provocative machinations of the administration of U.S. President Carter directed at boycotting the Olympic games in Moscow and declared against the interference of politicians in the affairs of the Olympic movement. The holding of the games in Moscow is particularly vigorously advocated by young Japanese.

Expressing their open discontent with the discriminatory actions by the USA against the USSR under the hypocritical pretext of the developments in Afghanistan, the unprecedented pressure of the White House on other countries, most of the Japanese have declared "no" to American diktat, to the policy of military adventures and arms race. They expressed serious apprehension, the newspaper points out, that support for the policy of the United States could draw Japan into Washington's dangerous plans.

JAPANESE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ISSUES ACTION PROGRAM

LD101108 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, March 10, TASS--"The struggle to break off the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and the struggle to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is an important internationalist duty of Japan's Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee." This is said in a programme of action for 1980 endorsed by the 23rd congress of this organization held in the Japanese capital.

The document, in part, provides for broadening friendly ties with the peoples of three Indochinese countries--Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, for launching a movement of protest against the Middle East policy of the Japanese Government which is following the strategy of the United States, for strengthening solidarity with the Arab peoples, in particular with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the right to national self-determination and creation of an independent state. The Japanese public will actively expose unseemly relations maintained by the country's ruling and business circles with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

A mass protest movement against the visit to Japan by Pinochet, the ring-leader of the Chilean military fascist junta, whom the Japanese Government intends to invite to visit the country, will become an important link in the broadening of solidarity with the peoples of Latin America. The document calls for stronger ties with the non-aligned movement and a more vigorous action for the establishment of the new international economic order.

KARMAL CHAIRS AFGHAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD101306 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 10, TASS--A meeting of the Council of Ministers has been held here under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As was reported by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, discussed at the meeting was the question of rehabilitating the economy of those areas of the country which suffered major losses as a result of Amin's pernicious political course.

In accordance with the general line of the new stage of the April revolution, a programme of development of these areas has been projected. The programme envisages the construction of roads and irrigation systems, repairs and establishment of communications systems, rehabilitation of the local industry in the spheres where it was undermined, provision of peasants on easy terms with tools of production and adoption of measures to broaden housing construction.

The programme also includes a number of measures, aimed at increasing employment among the population and provision of essentials to the needy people on favourable terms.

AFGHAN MINISTER LAUDS EXPANSION OF AFGHAN-USSR TRADE

LD101609 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1334 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul--Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of trade of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent that the traditional mutually beneficial trade relations which have developed between the USSR and Afghanistan were given a new qualitative content after the April revolution of 1978. At present the USSR share in Afghanistan's trade turnover has reached almost 40 percent and is continuing to grow. Afghanistan supplies the USSR with gas, cotton, famous Afghan carpets, fresh and dried fruit as well as a number of other products including nitrate fertilizers. The Soviet Union supplies the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with engineering equipment, oil products, sugar and certain consumer goods.

The agreement signed in Kabul on the sale to Afghanistan of over 400 trucks and tank trucks, the minister said, will help us to cope with our transport difficulties and improve commercial transportation. This is only one example of stable trade relations which exist between our countries, within which the partners understanding each other's needs and meet each other halfway, said M. Jalalar. I am certain, he concluded, that our relations with the Soviet Union, including our trade relations, possess stable foundations, good prospects and serve the cause of a further rapprochement between the peoples of the two countries.

PARIS REPORTS RETURN OF SOVIET DEAD FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD101914 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Gabriel Meretik dispatch]

[Text] A macabre spectacle is being noted in the Soviet Union: Every day military planes coming from Kabul are unloading coffins in Moscow, coffins containing the remains of Russian soldiers killed in Afghanistan. It is reported that 1,500 death notices have been published for the month of February alone. The Soviet people are now beginning to experience what the American people went through during the Vietnam war, namely the return of the heroes who died for their country.

Anything that has to do with the army is a state secret. But in this country, where the dissimation of news is forced to go through tortuous circuits, whether it be official news or grass-roots reports, rumors are ever-present. What are these rumors saying now? The rumors say that in Central Asia hotels have been turned into hospitals and that in the European part of Russia dozens of sealed coffins, maybe even hundreds, have been transported by special aircraft landing at military airfields, which are banned to outsiders. It is said that most Soviets whose children are called up for military service, or even the parents themselves as reservists, await with anguish their first letter and then utter that grateful cry of: Thank God he is not over there; over there, meaning Afghanistan. But we must stress, of course, that all this is just rumor.

PROREVOLUTIONARY RALLY HELD IN AFGHANISTAN'S PAKTIA PROVINCE

LD101614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 10, (TASS)--Mass meetings and gatherings have taken place in many provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Tens of thousands of workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia and of various Afghan tribes resolutely condemn the intrigues of internal and external reaction, which is acting against the working people of the country with the support of American imperialism, the Chinese leadership and reactionary circles of Pakistan.

A mass meeting took place in Gardez, capital of the southeastern Province of Paktia. Fayz Mohammad, minister for border and tribal affairs, who spoke at the meeting stressed that the enemies of the Afghan people are trying to create obstacles to the construction of a new society. Imperialism, along with its reactionary henchmen, is weaving plots against the DRA in order to threaten the independence of Afghanistan. The minister called on the workers of the province to struggle selflessly for implementation of the April revolution's aims and to give a worthy rebuff to the imperialist mercenaries.

Speaking at the meeting, the elders of a number of Pashtun tribes of the province expressed support for the Afghan revolution, and their readiness to struggle against bandits who are making attempts on the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the DRA.

Working representatives of the clergy [trudyashchiyesya predstaviteli dukhovenstva] of Qandahar Province made speeches unmasking the aggressive actions of imperialism. Shahanawaz Shewani, governor of Qandahar Province, sharply condemned the crimes of American imperialism, the Chinese chauvinists, Pakistan reactionaries and their hirelings against the Afghan people. He came out with a warning to end aggressive acts against the DRA and called on all workers to unite in defense of their motherland against the intrigues of the enemies of Afghanistan.

Voluntary resistance groups are being set up throughout the country by representatives of all levels of the laboring people of Afghanistan. In the Esteqlal Lyceum in Kabul hundreds of young men and girls have signed up in the resistance units, in order to give a worthy rebuff to the enemies of the April revolution in solidarity with the people's militia and the people's armed forces.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORT OF BORDER SECURITY TALKS

LD111138 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 11, TASS--An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sharply denied as false and unsubstantiated a report of the American UPI news agency correspondent from Delhi to the effect that Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, allegedly had agreed to the convocation of an international conference for setting up police forces to guard the frontiers between Afghanistan and Pakistan and that he allegedly would regard this as a step along the road of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Sharply denouncing the latest Western propaganda forgery, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said, the BAKHTAR agency reports, that only the people and the leadership of the state of Afghanistan were settling issues related to the defence of national intersts and the achievements of the April revolution, and the security of the country. The people of Afghanistan, guided by the lawful national and Democratic Government, themselves determine their destiny and have not given, do not give and will not give anyone the right to settle issues falling within the competence of the people and state leadership of Afghanistan.

Revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry spokesman went on to say, is a peaceable, nonalined country, loyal to the United Nations Charter. It comes out for peace, international detente, independence, democracy and progress, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, against the forces of war, headed by the American imperialists, the Chinese chauvinists and world reaction.

The statement points out that a limited contingent of Soviet troops is in Afghanistan at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the basis of the free expression of the will of the people of Afghanistan and in conformity with the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the two countries and also with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. As emphasized more than once, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will remain in free and independent Afghanistan as long as the threat is not fully eliminated to the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, caused by the machinations of reaction of the region, imperialism and their allies. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sharply stigmatizes the back-stage machinations of the enemies of the Afghan people and revolution and provocative statements, regarding them as open intervention in its internal affairs, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan stressed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES KABUL SCHOOL FOR ARMY POLITICAL CADRES

LD110953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Yu. Gavrilov dispatch: "The People and Army Are United"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 March--This modern complex in Kabul's Pol-e Charkhi District is well known to the capital's residents. Sentries in dark green helmets guard the entrance and military commands are heard from the drill field. We are at the Kharbi (Pukhantun)--the military school of the people's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. A stone edifice towers up not far from the main building. [paragraph continues]

"Soldiers, cadets and officers are erecting it themselves," Maj (Akim Sarvari), chief of the school's political department, explained to me. "This memorial symbolizing the unity of the army and the people will be completed soon, by the second anniversary of the revolution."

The unity of the army and the people.... Here, in Afghanistan, it serves as the guarantee of the working people's revolutionary and democratic gains and of the country's freedom and independence in the face of the continuing external aggression on the part of U.S. imperialist circles, the Beijing hegemonists and their stooges. Shoulder to shoulder with activists of the People's Democratic Party, with the people's militia and with patriotic youth, Afghan soldiers are vigilantly safeguarding order and rendering saboteurs and terrorists harmless. In the army's ranks yesterday's workers and peasants and representatives of the progressive intelligentsia are participating in liquidating the bandit formations being infiltrated into the border provinces from Pakistan.

The doors of the Kharbi Pukhantun are wide open to people from the working classes who have wholly welcomed the program of the DRA leadership. In the lecture rooms and on field exercises cadets master military skills and various military specialties--as infantrymen, tankmen, artillerymen, signalmen.... One of the first decisions adopted by the DRA Ministry of National Defense after the revolution set this task: The school's graduates must be not only competent commanders but also conscientious fighters for the people's cause. The present cadets include many members and candidate members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the majority are in the ranks of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization. Here is a very significant fact: When it was announced that the recently created faculty for the training of army political workers would be accepting enrollments many young party activists rushed off to the district committees for recommendations, deeming it an honor to become champions of the revolution's ideas within the army.

I acquainted myself with the school: well-equipped classrooms, study halls and political education rooms containing materials with government resolutions, books and journals and exhibits devoted to Soviet-Afghan friendship.

A lively conversation started up with a group of cadets. Here is one of them--second-year student Soltan Mohammad from Kabul Province. He is 23 years old. "The inhabitants of our village," he said, "perceived the revolution as liberation from the yoke of exploiting feudal lords. They were not wrong: The poor people have received land and set up a cooperative. The state is helping them with tools, fertilizers and seeds. When my father learned of my choice in life, he said: "You have made the right decision, son. The revolution needs loyal people."

Barialay (Gafuri), 22 years old, was born in the capital. He dreams of becoming an infantry commander. He is a party member. His father is a doctor. Even before the revolution Barialay himself participated in underground propaganda work. He is prepared to fulfill any assignment in the struggle against the counterrevolution which is hindering the building of a new life.

The budding political workers Mohammad (Kabir) and Asadollah are 20 years old. They both came to the school on party recommendations. The former's parents are ordinary working people, while the latter's father is a regular army officer who participated in the April revolution.

I listened to the cadets' stories and could not help noticing that they have different characters and origins but are all united by a common desire: to be with the working people, in the front ranks of their reliable defenders.

This was also pointed out in conversation with me by Lt Col Gol Aqa, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chief of the people's Armed Forces Main political directorate. The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan believed that they would achieve success in the undeclared war unleashed by them against the DRA and the Afghan revolution, he said. They were counting on a still inadequate level of organization among workers and peasants, on the political backwardness of the population, the majority of whom are illiterate and on subversive propaganda among servicemen. Reaction miscalculated, Comrade Gol Aqa emphasized. This is graphically evidenced by the failure of the recent antigovernment conspiracy [Zagovor] in Kabul and by the firm rebuff being dealt to counter-revolutionary gangs in the provinces. The Afghan people believe in the revolution's victory and an important role in defending it and in tirelessly explaining its noble ideas to the masses belongs to soldiers, commanders and political workers acting hand in hand with party activists and with all working people.

Some time will pass and a new reinforcement of young officers for the people's armed forces will leave the walls of the (Kharbi Pukhantun) school to join the ranks of defenders of the revolution and of a free, independent Afghanistan.

U.S., PRC CONTINUE 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD102010 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reports that a Column of lorries with a large consignment of weapons has been intercepted in Qandahar Province.

The lorries proved to be carrying machineguns, automatic rifles, rifles and grenades of American, Chinese and West German make, and large sums of money in Afghan and foreign currencies. The arrested drivers testified that they were travelling from Pakistan and the cargo was intended for the mercenary bands operating in Qandahar Province. This is far from the first case of this kind. Lately a score or so of lorries have been intercepted in this province alone and all were carrying weapons from Pakistan. The Pakistani Foreign Ministry insists that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are not getting weapons from Pakistan or by way of Pakistan and that Islamabad will not permit anyone to use its territory for subversive action against a third country.

But facts point to the opposite. The United States and China continue to wage their dirty, undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, using Pakistan as the main springboard. American and Chinese instructors are training terrorists and subversive agents at dozens of camps and bases on Pakistani territory near the Afghan frontier. Once trained, the bandits cross the frontier, blow up bridges and roads and burn whole villages, massacring all peasants who refuse to join them. Entire families have been wiped out. The purpose of these actions of U.S. and Chinese mercenaries is to spread panic and destabilize the situation in Afghanistan.

Yet Western news media and the Carter administration say this is noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Washington urges neutralizing Afghanistan. The idea is clearly to force the country to give up resisting aggression and to bring down its legitimate government, to say nothing of the fact that imposing decisions of any kind on a sovereign state amounts to flagrant interference in its internal affairs.

The Afghan Government has called on the nation to confront the subversion and foreign aggression with a broad united front. Prime Minister Babrak Karmal has reitereated that the limited force of Soviet troops will remain in the country until all of the hostile attempts of Afghanistan's enemies come to an end.

AFGHAN GOVERNMENT TAKES 'URGENT STEPS' TO AID FLOOD VICTIMS

LD111041 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March 11, TASS--Large floods caused by the rapid thaw of snow inflicted substantial damage to people in town and countryside in a number of southern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. There were casualties; over 100 houses were destroyed, farm crops washed away and some of the cattle perished, the BAKHTAR agency reports.

The Afghan Government is taking urgent steps for the early elimination of the consequences of the calamity. The Red Crescent Society supplies the flood vicitms with food, medicines, rugs, garments and other prime necessities. Thus, the state supplied 150 tons of wheat and financial aid to people in the provinces of Qandahar and Helmand.

PAKISTAN VIEWED AS 'MAIN STRIKING FORCE' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD101845 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] New York, March 10, TASS--The USA and its allies, as is pointed out in UN informed circles, continue regarding Pakistan as the main striking force operating against the DRA.

Therefore, officially the White House is now busy urging the Ziaul Haq administration to hostile actions the aim of which is to heighten tension in Afghanistan and undermine the stability of the Babrak Karmal government.

The Pakistani military regime continues to give a wide support to bandit military formations. At the same time the Pakistani authorities are trying to facilitate to the maximum the unification of the main organizations and groupings of counterrevolutionary forces that entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory. With the knowledge of the Pakistani Government, a command of counterrevolutionary forces has been set up in Miram Shah. Those forces divide into a "northern command" headed by Zahari and a "solution command" headed by Izmatolla Anakzay.

The above mentioned "command" is planing to start so called spring offensive. This question is now being coordinated with representatives of the USA and the Pakistani Government.

From the circles close to the Pakistani president it became known that an apprehension is being expressed among his entourage that a step-up of the activity of bandit formations in the period of "spring offensive" in Afghanistan may lead to reply operations by Afghan troops against the bases of counterrevolutionary military formations and that in that case Pakistani Armed Forces will have to directly join in military operations.

Some tribes of Rushtu and Baluchis come out against such policy of Ziaul Haq. Their increased activity is creating certain difficulties inside Pakistan.

BULANTSEV ATTACKS VISIT OF JAPANESE OFFICIAL TO PAKISTAN

LD071456 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 7, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: The Japanese Prime Minister's special envoy Sonoda ended his visit to Pakistan. The emissary from the Japanese Islands visited training camps of the bandit anti-Afghan units near the Pakistani-Afghan border. According to Western agencies, the counter-revolutionary elements noisily welcomed Sonoda's promise to increase Japanese aid to them.

It is indicative that all visitors, hostile to Afghanistan, who often visit Islamabad of late follow the same itinerary: All of them make a kind of "pilgrimage" to the Pakistan-based camps of the anti-Afghan rabble. They were visited by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, U.S. Presidential Adviser on National Security Brzezinski and others. All of them are united by the aspiration to drench in blood the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

It is not by accident that Washington decided to involve Japan in the anti-Afghan campaign. Tokyo is ever more actively participating in the implementation of Washington's global strategy and militarist designs. Thus, the Japanese Island of Okinawa has been turned into the chief stronghold for the American "rapid deployment forces" which are designed to carry out direct military interference in any region where, in Washington's view, there develops a "threat to the U.S. interests."

There is also another reason for Japan's involvement in Washington's undeclared war against Afghanistan, determined by the peculiarity of the Japanese-Pakistani relations. The bulk of Pakistan's foreign debt, running at more than 7.3 billion dollars, accounts for Japan. This allows the latter to put political and economic pressure on Islamabad, push it to the path of military adventures against Afghanistan and closer military cooperation for these purposes with the United States and China.

INDIA'S GANDHI DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

LD100942 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, March 10, TASS--The main aim of India's foreign policy is to comprehensively promote relaxation of tension in the South-Asian subcontinent, and to hamper recurrence of "cold war" and to prevent it from growing into a "hot war", said Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, speaking at a press conference in Ahmadabad.

The head of the Indian Government dwelt on a number of pressing external and internal objectives facing the country. Touching upon questions of the international situation in Asia, Indira Gandhi pointed out that "India strives for friendly relations with the Government of Afghanistan". Indira Gandhi turned down the attempts of a number of Western powers to exert pressure upon India to make it condemn the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Where were these western states when the United States and then China undertook a real intervention against Vietnam? Where were they during the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt, the prime minister queried.

Indira Gandhi pointed to her government's desire to establish good relations with neighbouring countries, including Pakistan and China. But these relations, she said, should not be constructed to the detriment of the interests of other states.

The head of the Indian Government emphasized the determination of her cabinet to do their utmost for coping with the economic difficulties the country now experiences, primarily for reducing prices of essentials. Our party, she said, "wages persistent struggle against poverty and unemployment". But it will take time for this struggle to produce noticeable results. Indira Gandhi said that in the economic policy of the government the main stress would be made on implementation of the 20-point programme. This programme, she said, is aimed, above all, at giving assistance to Harijans and other most backward strata of the population, at practical implementation of the land reform.

SHURYGIN COMMENTS ON SOVIET-INDIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD100839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Demonstration of Friendship"]

[Text] Delhi--The celebrations of the 25th anniversary of economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, whose foundations were laid by the construction of the Bhilai metallurgical plant with Soviet assistance, became a shining demonstration of Soviet-Indian friendship. The participants in the celebration meetings and rallies devoted to that noteworthy date held in Delhi, at the Bhilai metallurgical plant and at other Soviet-Indian cooperation sites expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their selfless assistance to the country in strengthening its economy.

From the first, Soviet-Indian economic cooperation was an important factor in India's attainment of economic self-sufficiency. It is implemented on a comprehensive basis and primarily in the fundamental sectors of the Indian economy. Bhilai, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said, is more than a major, successfully operating metallurgical plant. It is a symbol of our movement toward self-sufficiency.

In the last 25 years India has achieved considerable economic progress. At present it produces steel and rolled metal, machine tools and excavators, computers and supersonic aircraft, equipment for many industrial sectors and agricultural machinery.

These and other successes achieved by the country are to a significant extent the result of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. Enterprises constructed with the USSR's assistance in India now produce 20 percent of all the electricity, one-third of the steel and rolled metal and 80 percent of the metallurgical, mining and other heavy equipment and extract 70 percent of the oil and refine 30 percent.

Important milestones on the path of the growing and strengthening Soviet-Indian economic cooperation were the visits to India by L.I. Brezhnev in 1973 and A.N. Kosygin in 1979, and also the visits by Indian leaders to the Soviet Union. The documents signed during these visits serve as a reliable guide for further expanding and deepening the two countries' fruitful cooperation. A Soviet Government delegation took part in the current jubilee celebrations. At meetings between the members of the delegation and Indian leaders it was noted that all the agreements signed are being successfully implemented.

Soviet-Indian ties are broad and multifaceted. They take in practically all the most important spheres of the economic and cultural life of the two countries' peoples--from the training of scientific and technical cadres to the forthcoming joint flight by Soviet and Indian cosmonauts.

Soviet-Indian relations are growing and strengthening in an atmosphere of mutual respect and they will benefit both countries and serve the cause of universal peace.

ARKHIPOV INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA, RECENT VISIT

LD071450 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 7, TASS--"Soviet-Indian friendship is a patent example of the Soviet Union's relations with developing countries", a TASS correspondent was told by Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

He described the protocol, recently signed in Moscow, on the holding of joint work in the field of irrigation as new evidence of the further development of business ties between the two countries.

The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers cited many other examples of successful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India which has reached much scope in the past 25 years.

A whole complex of big enterprises is being created by the joint efforts of the two countries. Already now these enterprises produce more than 40 per cent of all of India's steel, more than 60 per cent of oil, a considerable part of heavy metallurgical and power equipment and about 20 per cent of electricity.

The trade turnover between the USSR and India has grown more than fifteen-fold during the past two decades. In recent years the Soviet Union began important the output of Indian industry, including heavy engineering.

Touching on the recent visit to India by a Soviet Government delegation, Ivan Arkhipov, who headed it, noted the exceptional warmth and cordiality with which the guests from the USSR were received everywhere. "These feelings," he said, "were expressed also during the friendly meetings and conversations with the President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other statesmen. The Indian leaders expressed resolve to further advance along the road of strengthening all-round friendly ties with the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and the security of peoples."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANILA

LD110838 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Manila, March 11, TASS--Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China Huang Hua today came to the Philippines on the first lap of his tour of ASEAN member-countries. Observers in Manila regard Huang Hua's tour as another stage in Beijing's massive pressure on the ASEAN member-countries with a view to draw them into the channel of its great-power hegemonistic strategy, being carried out with the approval of the ruling circles of the United States. The Chinese minister reportedly intends to discuss with the Philippines' leadership questions of strengthening "cooperation in the sphere of security".

ANZUS PARTNERS SEEN AIDING U.S. DESIGNS IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD101557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Tarasov article under the rubric "On International Themes": "Led by the Pentagon"]

[Excerpt] Waves of military hysteria with their epicenter in Washington have reached the capitals of Australia and New Zealand, where officials and mass media have joined in the kindling of military hysteria. Why is this happening,and whose purposes does it serve? It is not difficult to find an answer.

The 29th Council session of the ANZUS military bloc, which comprises Australia, New Zealand and the United States, was held in Washington the other day. Shortly before this Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited the U.S. capital and the West European countries. It should be noted that it was planned to hold the latest session of the ANZUS military and political alliance later than this and not in the United States. But it suited the U.S. patron to arrange things differently.

Washington considered that the Iranian and Afghan events had created a "favorable situation" for implementing a long-premeditated plan to gather all the U.S.-controlled military blocs into one bundle.

I would remind you that the North Atlantic bloc bound its members with treaty pledges relating to the "defense" of the Atlantic zone and the ANZUS members with similar pledges in the Pacific zone. Washington is now hastening, in a "hot situation," to extend its military dominance to the Indian Ocean zone also. And Washington is trying to drag its NATO and ANZUS partners into this adventure.

Commentators on the Washington talks witness that at the ANZUS Council session Australia and New Zealand did indeed prove to be obedient executants of the Pentagon's will. They unconditionally assented to every aspect of the new U.S. doctrine.

As many as 40 U.S. military installations are already operating on the fifth continent but Australia and New Zealand expressed a willingness to increase their military spending and to place their own, albeit it not very impressive naval and air forces at the Americans' disposal. The new Sterling naval base on the Cockburn Sound (Western Australia) is being put at the Pentagon's disposal. The top-secret radar tracking station at pine gap in central Australia, manned by U.S. specialists, is being prepared for further modernization. The Australian base in Port West (Keyn) sends high-frequency signals to U.S. submarines in the Indian Ocean.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT REPORTS FROM BELGRADE ON USSR TIES

LD051956 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Report on IZVESTIYA special correspondent in Belgrade Vadim Ardatovskiy's first dispatch: "Meetings with Belgrade"]

[Text] Walking through the streets of Belgrade, Vadim Arbatovskiy writes, is like turning over the pages of Yugoslavia's history.

The correspondent looks keenly at street names, which carefully perpetuate the memory of the great and courageous sons of the Yugoslav people who distinguished themselves in the struggle for freedom and independence. The Yugoslav people's gratitude for the role played by the Soviet Army in the victory over the fascist hordes during the liberation of Yugoslavia and Belgrade is reflected in street names: Red Army Boulevard, Marshal Tolbukhin Street, Marshal Biryuzov Street, General Zhdanov Street. The correspondent recalls Comrade Tito's statement that the liberation of Belgrade is of a special historic significance, because blood was jointly shed for it by the great Soviet Union's and Yugoslavia's worthy sons. This once more firmly cemented with blood the brotherhood between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Vadim Arbatovskiy acquaints the paper's readers with Yugoslavia's economic life and with its highest organ of power, the SFRY Assembly. The correspondent was informed about the Assembly's work by Vlado Djurkovic, deputy secretary for information. He said that the Assembly's special committee for international links maintained regular contacts with many parliaments of the world, including the USSR Supreme Soviet. Last year an Assembly delegation, headed by the Assembly president, Comrade Markovic, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. This visit has yielded very positive results.

Dwelling on the present development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, Vadim Arbatovskiy writes:

All kinds of rumors have been spread, especially in recent times, in many organs of the Western press about the internal political situation in Yugoslavia and also fabrications about Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The briskness of the slanderers has not been lessened even by the repeated statements by Yugoslav leaders that their country continues unwaveringly to follow the road which it has chosen, that its independence is not threatened by anyone and that it will continue to struggle actively for peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In recent years relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have developed very successfully, IZVESTIYA'S correspondent writes. The attitudes held by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia on many important problems of our times are identical. [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 March 1980 p 5 carries the text of the Ardatovskiy article, which here uses "the majority of" instead of "many"] This was stressed last May during the visit paid to Moscow by the president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito. At the same time, it is known that, with regard to some international problems, Yugoslavia's attitude is different from the attitude of the Soviet Union.

Speaking about economic contacts, the correspondent notes that the volume of Soviet-Yugoslav trade planned for the end of the 5-year plan was attained a year ahead of schedule. Trade in both directions amounts to about $4 billion. Enterprises are being built with Soviet technical assistance in many Yugoslav towns, while complex Yugoslav installations are being used in the Soviet Union. Scientific and cultural links are also expanding.

There is no doubt that the good relations between our peoples and countries will continue to grow stronger and develop. These relations are founded on a firm foundation, Vadim Ardatovskiy, IZVESTIYA's special correspondent in Belgrade, concludes.

Economic Problems

LD101613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 80 Morning Editon p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Ardatovskiy article: "Meetings with Belgrade"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The main slogan in the economic life of Yugoslavia today is the struggle for stabilization. This formula, when interpreted, turns out to be extremely broad. Stabilization means equalizing--albeit partially--the foreign trade balance, reducing the rate of inflation, creating new jobs (700,000 people are looking for work), increasing labor productivity and, finally, making maximum use of the country's own energy resources, above all coal.

Economic stabilization measures are now being discussed at party forums in the republic, in assemblies at all levels and at meetings of the working people. There is no more topical subject--life itself indicates this. It is important to note that in recent years the Yugoslav national economy has been developing dynamically; thus last year the volume of industrial production increased 8 percent, and agricultural production--5 percent.

The annual rate of growth of the Yugoslav gross national product looks quite satisfactory in comparison with other countries, but the gap between exports and imports continues to grow and has long since become alarming. In dollars, last year's deficit totaled 6.3 billion. Price rises for energy raw materials are hitting the Yugoslav economy hard.

The newspapers are propagandizing the experience of enterprises which have been able to expand exports of finished products. At the same time a campaign is under way to reduce imports, particularly of goods which are produced in Yugoslavia itself, and also luxuries. However, the state's regulating role here is limited, since in Yugoslavia there is no state monopoly of foreign trade. Tourism remains one of the main sources of currency. The construction of new hotels, boarding houses, motels and campsites continues on the Adriatic coast and the consequences of the destructive [1979] earthquake are being eliminated.

For many years a regular item of currency revenue has been remittances from Yugoslavs working abroad, mainly in the FRG, France and other West European countries. But this money has a bitter taste. Western Europe is now using the labor of more than 600,000 Yugoslav workers and specialists. Together with their families, they number about 1 million. It cannot be said that going away to earn a living has been encouraged here--it is accepted as a necessary evil.

The Yugoslav authorities devote great attention to citizens working abroad. A session of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare was recently devoted to the defense of their rights. But of course the best solution to the problem still is the development of the Yugoslav national economy in such a way that there is no need for anyone to leave the motherland to seek work and bread.

FURTHER ON KUZNETSOV MEETING WITH SINDERMANN

LD101103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Discussion"]

[Excerpts] On 4 March V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, president of the People's Chamber and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized that the regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker have great significance for further deepening the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of both countries. The visit of the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to last year's jubilee celebrations in Berlin is of special significance in this context. The production specialization and coproduction program between the USSR and GDR through 1990 has been a new and significant advance which enriches the relations between both states. V.V. Kuznetsov said that the socialist countries' unity of action plays an important role in the struggle for peace and detente in the face of the imperialist forces' attempts to exacerbate the international situation and return the world to cold war times.

H. Sindermann stated that, thanks to the indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is now one of the most developed industrial states. It is on this basis alone that the GDR builds its plans for the future.

The communists and all working people of the GDR greatly value the tireless constructive efforts of the CPSU and Soviet Government to guarantee security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the German people's great friend, makes a huge contribution to this struggle.

Sharing his impressions of his tour of the Soviet Union, the guest said that the GDR takes great interest in the experience of the work of the soviets of people's deputies. The participation of broad strata of the USSR population in state administration is a clear demonstration of the triumph of soviet democracy, which underwent further development following the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

The guests visited the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

The delegation returned home the same day.

ZIMYANIN, TRAPEZNIKOV CONFER WITH GDR'S HAGER, OTT

LD101105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 3 March a meeting took place between M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K. Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who was in Moscow on a short visit. S.P. Trapeznikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in a conversation which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

NORWEGIAN ROLE IN NATO THREATENS TIES WITH USSR

LD101653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents Yu. Goloshubov and V. Matveyev report: "Under Pressure from NATO"]

[Text] Oslo--Now that the spring streams are beginning to run down the snow-covered slopes of the hills surrounding Oslo, a not entirely customary spectacle confronts the city inhabitants' eyes: the nuclear submarine Sea Devel which has come here from the United States. It is reportedly to stay in Oslo harbor from 4 through 7 March. Incidentally, such submarines are also equipped with nuclear weapons.

At the same time in central and northern Norway and adjacent waters, there are about 20,000 soldiers from seven NATO countries taking part in bloc maneuvers which began on 28 February. Attention is drawn by the larger scale of these exercises, as compared with previous occasions, in regions close to Soviet territory and by the participation of a subunit of the West German Bundeswehr.

Essentially in the same period new reports have filtered into the press about Norwegian-U.S. talks on earmarking a U.S. Marine formation for transfer to Norway in so-called "crisis situation" and the creation of dumps of heavy arms and other combat equipment for these troops. Some Norwegian spokesmen call these talks "consultation," "preliminary contacts" and so forth. However, that does not change the crux of the matter: As the Soviet and foreign press rightly pointed out, it is a case of creating very large projects--bases for foreign troops in kit form--and of a marked increase on the whole in NATO military activity in northern Europe, on the territory of the Soviet Union's neighbor, Norway.

Norwegian officials deny that Norway's well-known stand, which is not to allow the deployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime, is changing in any way. NATO's heightened activeness in Norway, they assert, is part of the "correction" of its policy in this bloc. Speaking in the Storting, Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund, having in mind the campaign mounted by Washington, stated that the events in Afghanistan should not be used to begin a new arms race in Europe. A seemingly sensible opinion. However, contradicting himself, the minister then alleged that the NATO countries must take "countermeasures" against the USSR.

That is, what is actually happening is that, while the Soviet Union proposes to take new steps to build confidence among states in Europe in the military sphere, NATO countries headed by the United States are acting in the completely opposite direction.

A considerable percentage of Norwegians, as the results of a recent poll published in the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN show, see no grounds for turning the handle of the NATO military machine even more powerfully. Indeed K. Frydenlund has frequently pointed out that the situation in Europe in the military sphere has not deteriorated recently. So why do official Oslo circles consider it in order not only to seize on the stereotyped theses of Washington propaganda, couched in the cold war spirit, but also agree on the fabricated pretext of the "Soviet threat" that Norwegian territory can be used for purposes which contradict peace and stability in northern Europe?

NATO's provocative military preparations are causing increasing worry to the Norwegian public, which is seeking good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. The country's eminent politicians, public figures and influential newspapers responded positively to the news that talks would soon be resumed between the USSR and Norway on some outstanding questions relating to the Barents Sea. [paragraph continues]

All those who are interested in strengthening the foundations of European peace realize that what must be achieved is not the creation of new bases and means of mass destruction on the continent but real steps to intensify military detente. In this connection many people also draw attention to Finnish President U. Kekkonen's proposal to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone, toward which official Oslo's attitude, incidentally, is extremely cool. There are also many other possibilities for developing fruitful cooperation in the North European region in accordance with the letter and spirit of the all-European conference Final Act signed in Helsinki.

But you cannot advocate the utilization of these opportunities while in practice simultaneously promoting military preparations in this region.

It is characteristic that some high-ranking Norwegian generals, anxious to please the Pentagon, are seeking to help it in militarizing neighboring Denmark. Thus in a recent interview with the Danish newspaper BERLINGSKE TIDENDE Gen S. Hamre, commander in chief of Norway's Armed Forces, criticized the Danish authorities' intention to "freeze" the country's military expenditure and called on them to renounce these plans. This pressure was fittingly repelled. The influential Copenhagen newspaper AKTUELT pointed out quite clearly that the Norwegian general (or to be more precise the Pentagon strategists) should distinguish between their own and other people's spheres of activity.

Some Norwegian figures are now expressing surprise at the Soviet press reaction to the NATO aggressive circles' plan to force on militarist preparations in northern Europe, primarily in Norway. They are trying to present the matter as though nothing new had occurred in Norwegian politics and that the Soviet newspapers' criticisms were unfounded.

To this we must say most definitely that the Soviet Union has never sought and does not seek deliberately to cast a shadow on Soviet-Norwegian relations. But it cannot view with indifference NATO's militarist preparations--preparations, moreover, in a country adjacent to ours. The USSR has advocated and continues to advocate the strengthening of the foundations of peace throughout northern Europe and the all-round development of goodneighborly Soviet-Norwegian relations.

The NATO strategists' dangerous plans in Norway run counter to these assertions and therefore cannot fail to cause anxiety among the north European countries' peace-loving public. Speaking about the forcing on of NATO's northern strategy, the Finnish newspaper SUOMENMAA frankly pointed out that "the United States is seeking to change the balance of forces not only in the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean but also in northern Europe." The newspaper called for maintenance of the existing balance in the region and the strengthening of the zone of peace there, which accords with the interests of the north European countries' peoples.

A sensible approach in the business of strengthening peace always meets with reciprocal understanding and support in the Soviet Union, which is seeking to develop friendly ties with all north European countries. Any actions aimed at undermining the policy of peace and goodneighborliness will not be overlooked.

PORTUGAL IMITATES CARTER'S ANTI-SOVIET COURSE

LD080336 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Yuriy Konstantinov commentary]

[Text] The Portuguese Foreign Ministry has refused entry visas to another group of Soviet tourists which included several journalists. This is the third time that entry visas have been refused to Soviet delegations wishing to visit Portugal. The newspaper DIARIO DE LISBOA has written in this connection about the existence in the Portuguese Foreign Ministry of a confidential directive banning Soviet journalists and members of cultural delegations from entering Portugal. This directive on the refusal of visas to Soviet tourists, our observer points out, is a good illustration of the pro-Atlantic policy of the center-right coalition cabinet and of its blind imitation of the anti-Soviet course taken by James Carter's government.

In Washington's wake, Sa Carneiro's government supports the program of deployment of U.S. Euromissiles in Western Europe, imposed by Washington on its NATO partners. The present Portuguese Government unconditionally agreed with James Carter's decision to freeze the ratification of SALT II indefinitely. It rushed to respond to the U.S. administration's appeal--also addressed to other Western countries--to suspend relations with the USSR and other socialist countries by denouncing the Soviet-Portuguese cultural and scientific cooperation agreement, suspending the fishery talks under way between the two countries and now by refusing entry visas to Soviet tourists.

These steps by the present Portuguese Government in the sphere of foreign policy can only be regarded as a blatant disregard for the most elementary norms governing interstate relations and for both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki conference. They amount to an overt rejection of the foreign policy principles enshrined in the Portuguese Constitution which advocate the maintenance and development of relations of peace and cooperation with all countries and peoples, irrespective of their social regimes and sociopolitical systems.

How can one explain these political turns of Sa Carneiro's government? In this connection, the French newspaper LE MATIN has written the following: Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral are striving to ally themselves more fully with the American camp, reckoning that increased anti-Sovietism will enable them to distract the Portuguese people from the complex problems which they themselves are unable to solve. Such policies, however, are meeting with an increased opposition on the part of those Portuguese who remained faithful to the ideals of the April revolution and wish to develop mutually advantageous relations of good neighborliness between Portugal and other countries.

COMPARISON TO REPORT ON FRANCO-SOVIET TALKS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 March 1980, Morning Edition on page 5 publishes under the headline "Soviet-French Consultations" the TASS item entitled "Franco-Soviet Moscow Talks Cover 'Wide Range of Issues'" published in the 6 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, and adds the following paragraph:

Taking part in the consultations were: on the Soviet side USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers G.M. Korniyenko and A.G. Kovalev and USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium member A.L. Adamishin; on the French side B. de Leusse, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry; H. Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR; G. Robin, director of the Foreign Ministry Political Department; and Y. Renoir, director of the Strategic Problems and Disarmament Department.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI, QOTZBADEH CITED ON COMMISSION, HOSTAGES

LD101746 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 10, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council has met here today to discuss the issue of the American hostages held by students in the U.S. Embassy. After the meeting Ayatollah Khomeyni, who also attended the council, called on the Iranian people to strengthen national unity. He said that the members of the international commission, set up to investigate the crimes of the former shah and the U.S. subversive activities in Iran, will have an opportunity to meet with the hostages only after the publication of the results of the commission's findings and that they will meet, for the beginning, only with those of the hostages who were directly involved in the shah's and U.S. crimes in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered that all the documents discovered by the students at the embassy and demonstrating the subversive activities of American agents in Iran, should be placed at the disposal of the international commission for study.

Like during the previous days, a demonstration was held today outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in support of the demands of the students still holding the American hostages. The demonstrators chanted--End to American Imperialism.

The foreign minister of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, told reporters that the students put forward two conditions of handing the hostages over to the Foreign Ministry of Iran. First, the time of the handing-over should be broadcast by the radio eight hours before the procedure to inform all the Iranians, and, second, the responsibility for the lives of the hostages will be placed, since the moment of their handing-over, on those taking the [as received] charge.

Washington, March 10, TASS--As it was reported by CBS, the Pentagon actually reached agreement with the Government of Oman on placing two major air bases at the disposal of the United States, to provide the strongholds for the rapid deployment force in case the United States launches an armed interference in the Middle East. According to a British military expert, who spoke to American correspondents on the Masira Island, U.S. military experts have already examined the bases and mapped a broad program of building "rear projects" on the island which can accommodate a minimum of one U.S. division with a complete combat outfit and armaments.

In his CBS interview, Sultan Qabus made no secret of the fact that the United States will get the bases on the condition that Washington will bear all the expenses for their expansion and will sharply increase its military supplies to Oman. The United States should supply us with everything necessary for us to be able to defend ourselves, the interests of the United States and the whole free world, said Sultan Qabus.

UN COMMISSION'S DEPARTURE FROM TEHRAN REPORTED

LD110814 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

["International Commission"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, March 11, TASS--Radio Tehran reported that the students holding American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran announced today that they submitted documents attesting to the crimes of the shah and the United States in Iran to the international commission which is examining Iran's grievances against the former shah's crimes and the U.S. activities in Iran.

The commission was given, in particular, 185 documents on the United States' interference in Iran's domestic affairs and 283 documents on the espionage activities by the American CIA in Iran. The students' statement says that these documents expose the activities of 103 American spies in Iran during the shah regime.

The international commission left Tehran for New York today to consult U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The commission members told the Iranian Government that they have not completed their report.

As it was reported the Iranian authorities stated that the commission members will meet the American hostages only after the commission completes the report.

IRAN'S REVOLUTION COUNCIL REFUSES TO TAKE OVER HOSTAGES

LD111054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Council of Iran has refused to take over responsibility for the American hostages of the Iranian students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The international commission which is investigating Iran's claims regarding the crimes of the former shah and the activities of the United States in Iran left Tehran by air for New York today. The Iranian foreign minister, Qotbzadeh, expressed the hope that the commission would soon return to Iran.

IZVESTIYA: STUDENTS ASK REVOLUTION COUNCIL TO TAKE CHARGE OF HOSTAGES

LD101627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by M. Rostarchuk: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] The commission studying the question of the former shah's criminal activity and U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs has familiarized itself with many documents which show how rapaciously the U.S. monopolies, using the shah of Iran, plundered Iran and its national resources, above all its oil resources. The country was inundated with U.S. weapons and at the same time U.S. officials took millions in bribes at the Iranian people's expense.

The U.S. administration now states it does not intend to offer any apologies for all this. This reaffirms once again that the U.S. imperialists, who are saying a lot now about their adherence to the defense of Islam, are in fact treating with cynical disregard the sovereignty of one of the region's largest Islamic states--Iran.

Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has stated in Tehran that the international commission has completed the first part of its work connected with the collection of evidence regarding the former shah's crimes. The second state of the commission's work, the minister said, will take place at meetings with all the U.S. hostages.

According to a Tehran Radio report the students who are followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni have published a communique containing a request to the Islamic Revolution Council to assume responsibility for the hostages' fate. "We asked the Islamic Revolution Council," the communique says, "to take the U.S. spy-hostages from us and to deal with them as the council deems necessary." The students give as the motive for their decision the differences which have arisen between themselves and the government on the question of meetings between members of the international commission and the hostages.

Speaking at a press conference in Washington, State Department Spokesman H. Carter reiterated the administration's refusal to admit U.S. culpability for having taken part in the deposed shah's crimes. At the same time H. Saunders, adviser to the U.S. secretary of state issued threats of economic sanctions against Iran.

The U.S. press is citing new evidence of a U.S. invasion of Iran which is being prepared. TIME magazine reports that during recent landing exercises on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, pennants bearing inscriptions reading "Let Us Get Iran" ["Dayesh Iran] were attached to amphibian tanks and the marines' armored personnel carriers.

IRANIAN RED LION, SUN SOCIETY OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD102208 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 10, TASS--Kazem Sami, president of the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, today met Yu. Ostalskiy, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, who is now in Iran on a visit.

On behalf of the Iranian people K. Sami expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's help to Iranians who suffered from floods in Khuzestan Province. He emphasized that the help is a manifestation of the friendly sentiments that the Soviet people entertain toward the people of Iran and of their readiness to render support to the neighbour at a difficult moment. Besides, he pointed to the years-long humane activities (?of the) Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Hospital in Iran.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN IRAN TO BUILD ESFAHAN POWER STATION

LD101251 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 10, TASS--The first batch of Soviet specialists left Tehran today for Esfahan where the construction of a large 800 megawatt power station is to start soon.

The station, designed by specialists of the Moscow branch of the Tepoloelektroproekt Institute, will become the only of its kind in Iran. First, it can use as fuel natural gas and heavy mazut, waste of production at the nearby oil refinery. Second, in conditions of the dry Iranian climate particularly valuable is introduction of a new dry cooling system there. The system was designed jointly by Soviet and Hungarian engineers.

Hungarian and Polish builders, assemblymen and adjusters will work jointly with Soviet ones at the Esfahan thermal electric power station. It will be built by the Technoprom-Export, the organization which proved to be good in the construction of an even more powerful station Ramin, near Ahvaz. The first unit of that project already generates electricity for the oil industry of the Iranian south, dwelling quarters and enterprises of the Khuzestan Province.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHED ON GEORGIAN-IRANIAN CULTURAL TIES

ID081043 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 8 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Tbilisi, March 8, TASS--A book titled "Georgian-Iranian Cultural and Historical Contacts" has been put out by the publishing-house of Tbilisi University. It treats of the relationships between the two peoples from ancient times to our days.

Since olden times Georgia has been linked with oriental countries by a caravan route which promoted the establishment of close trade and economic contacts between the area and Sassanid Iran. The authors of the book also point out that old Iranian myths and legends were known in Georgia before it adopted Christianity. The flourishing of new Persian literature in Farsi-Dari (10-11th centuries) and the emergence of the old Georgian secular literature (11-12th centuries) favoured the enhancement of Georgian-Persian literary relationships. They have not been practically interrupted up to our days.

MALIKOV SCORES ISRAEL'S APPOINTMENT OF SHAMIR AS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD101856 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 10, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Malikov writes: Vitzhak Shamir, who was so far speaker of the Knesset, has become second important person in the Israeli governmental hierarchy. He was appointed today the foreign minister of Israel. Shamir is a placeman of right-wing extremist circles of Israel. In Israel's parliament he has always advocated renunciation of any compromises even with Egypt and in personal conversations he criticized Begin for "too great concessions" to the Egyptians.

It should be recalled that in his time he was active in the Israeli Mossad intelligence service, he headed once of the right-wing terrorist groupings, "Stern", which specialized in political assassinations. The grouping is responsible for the assassination in Cairo of the British Minister of State Lord Moyne and his driver. That operation was carried out under the direct guidance of the just appointed Israeli foreign minister. In 1948 members of that organization killed the U.N. mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict Count Folke-Bernadott.

And now this bandit and terrorist has the portfolio of the minister of foreign affairs of the country:

When the question of appointment of Shamir to the post of foreign minister was initially discussed, the Western press expressed the opinion that the ruling circles of Israel will hardly dare to put him on the government because of his scandalous past and his tough stand towards the Arabs. But as we see, that did not confuse the Israeli top line-up. The appointment of "a hawk" to the post of the head of the foreign policy department of Israel is not just a change in the cabinet, it testifies to the course of Tel Aviv which talks profusely about "autonomy" for the Palestinians, but in actual deed deceives Arab peoples and continues the policy of annexation of the captured Arab lands. Pseudocautonomy which is proposed by Israel is an attempt to replace a genuine solution of the Middle Eastern problem, above all the Palestinian, with fictitious measures which stem from full disregard for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. There is no doubt that the new Israeli foreign minister, who advocates an unrestricted establishment of Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab lands, will continue carrying out the expansionist policy which prevents a real settlement in the Middle East.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET-KUWAITI 'FRIENDLY RELATIONS'

Brezhnev Telegram

LD281636 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 28, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Emir of the State of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah extending to the emir and the friendly people of Kuwait congratulations and wishes of wellbeing on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

I am expressing the hope, says the telegram from Leonid Brezhnev, that a further development of good relations, which have taken shape between our countries, will serve the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Kuwait, the cause of strengthening international security and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In his reply telegram the emir of Kuwait expressed gratitude for the congratulations. Expressing the mutual friendly feelings, says the telegram, I am extending cordial wishes to you and the wishes of further flourishing to the friendly Soviet people.

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD291504 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet papers today carried Leonid Brezhnev's cable in which he extended greetings to the people of Kuwait on the occasion of independence day. In his cable addressed to the emir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, he expressed his confidence that the continuing development of good relations between the two countries will serve the interests of the Soviet and Kuwaiti people, and strengthen international peace and the establishment of firm peace in the Middle East. In his reply cable published today, the emir of Kuwait expressed his appreciation for the greetings and wished continuing prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

It is worthwhile pointing out that this customary exchange of cordial messages is of deep significance because it stresses the mutual endeavor to continuing development of good relations. This is of special importance in the present circumstances because the enemies of Soviet-Arab friendship and cooperation clearly have intensified their activities and are doing their utmost to split them. This concerns the Arab countries in the Arabian Gulf region as well as Kuwait, which belongs to this region.

To the Kuwaiti leaders' credit it should be stated that they are displaying (?shrewdness of judgment) and are rejecting [word indistinct] now coming from U.S. propaganda and certain Western countries against Soviet-Arab friendship. Kuwait is firmly rejecting all forms of myth about a Soviet threat to the countries of the Arabian Gulf, a threat disseminated by the United States with regard to the events in Afghanistan. Kuwait's foreign minister recently said: The Soviet operations in Afghanistan do not threaten Kuwait nor the other countries in the gulf region.

It is worthwhile mentioning that Kuwait, like the rest of the Arab world, praises the firm support shown by the Soviet Union to the struggle of the Arab peoples against the capitulation deals and for lasting and just peace in the Middle East. This Soviet posture has always opened, and it continues to open, wide scope for mutual action with the friendly Arab countries for this noble target.

Kosygin Greeting

LD042333 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A. Kosygin has sent a cable to Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Sabah conveying sincerest congratulations and warmest wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Kuwaiti people, on the occasion of Kuwait's national day. The Kuwaiti prime minister expressed in his reply telegram deep thanks for the congratulations, wishing constant prosperity for the friendly Soviet people.

SOVIET-MAURITANIAN FISHING PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD101614 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A Soviet-Mauritanian protocol on cooperation in maritime fishing was recently signed in Nouakchott. Fishing plays a growing role in the Mauritanian economy, supplying food to the inhabitants of the coastal regions and being an important source of revenue through exports. Mauritania has no national fishing fleet or processing industry, however, with the exception of a few national and foreign private companies.

Mauritania ascribes much importance to cooperation for the development of its fishing potential. Soviet-Mauritanian cooperation, let us note, is traditionally stable and is not affected by the market's instabilities. In 1973 the two countries concluded the first agreement under the terms of which Soviet trawlers fished in Mauritanian waters and delivered a part of their product to enterprises in Nouadhibou. When this agreement expired in 1978 a new one was concluded. This provides for Soviet aid in the creation of the fishing fleet and processing industry of Mauritania. An oceanological research center opened in Nouadhibou last year has the job of studying fish resources and the fauna of the Atlantic coastal waters, preparing recommendations and mapping out progress in development of the fleet and the processing industry. The USSR has undertaken to train Mauritanian specialists without charge.

The recent protocol corresponds to the new fishing policy proclaimed by the new Mauritanian Government, which is to discontinue the system of licenses and move on to the creation of mixed companies. This new policy is not to everybody's liking. Certain states question Mauritania's sovereign right of establishing its own system of exploitation of its natural resources.

The Soviet-Mauritanian mixed company to be set up under the terms of the protocol will be of advantage to both sides. The catch will be shared between the USSR and Mauritania, which will in addition have trawlers at its disposal and will benefit from aid for the construction of processing plants. This will allow a reduction of job-seekers in Nouadhibou, the main fishing center in the country.

Both sides are pleased with the signing of the protocol. According to the Mauritanian side the USSR's experience and developed material base will be able to bring considerable support to Mauritania's fishing industry.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ARRIVAL IN LIBYA REPORTED

LD110938 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 11, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria's President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov came for an official visit here today at the invitation of the Libyan leadership.

At the international Tripoli Airport the distinguished guest was welcomed by the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, other Libyan officials.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENTS

Mugabe-Nkomo Coalition

LD111055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Zimbabwe Patriotic Forces' Program"]

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 6 March--The leaders of the Patriotic Front--R. Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)--have held a meeting in Salisbury. It was arranged within the framework of the consultations which Mugabe is having with a view to forming the independent state's first government.

This government, both leaders declared, will be a Patriotic Front government. As a ZANU spokesman pointed out, they confirmed their determination to continue their cooperation. Agreement has been reached in principle to nominate Nkomo for the post of the country's president. The official proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence is planned for the end of March.

Addressing servicemen, General Acland, military adviser to British Governor Lord Soames, reported Mugabe's request that British military personnel remain in Zimbabwe for 2 years to assist in creating a national army.

Zimbabwe, Mugabe said, will participate in the nonalined movement and join the United Nations. He warned the Republic of South Africa against interfering in Zimbabwe's internal affairs.

S. African Intervention Danger

LD111057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Nikanorov article: under the rubric "On International Themes": "Convincing Victory"]

[Text] "Observers predicted Mugabe's victory, though not by such an overwhelming vote. Just as overwhelming as this victory was the absolute defeat of Bishop Muzorewo," was how the Washington POST reacted to the published results of the parliamentary elections in Zimbabwe. ZANU, headed by Robert Mugabe, won 57 out of 80 seats and ZAPU headed by Joshua Nkomo won 20. The people have expressed their will clearly and firmly: Power to the patriotic forces! Robert Mugabe is charged with forming a government. The ZANU leader declared that he regards ZAPU as a natural ally in a government coalition.

Thus the first step has been taken toward proclaiming Zimbabwe's genuine independence. For the present at least the schemes of London and Pretoria to place an obedient cabinet at the helm and thus keep this country in the orbit of their influence have been overturned. On the banks of the Thames people are putting on a brave face in a bad situation. But it is clear to everyone that the Tories' imperial policy has suffered a severe blow. The London stock exchange has already reacted with a sharp fall in the price of the shares of British companies seemingly well based in the economy of the former colony and hoping to retain their grip of its very rich natural resources. In a word, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the victory gained by Zimbabwe's patriotic forces. [paragrapg continues]

The common opinion among observers is that it radically changes the whole alinement of forces in the south of the continent. As Zambian President K. Kaunda noted, "The victory of the people of Zimbabwe will no doubt have a tremendous influence on the oppressed masses of Namibia and the South African republic."

The South African Republic's Prime Minister Pieter Botha, while refusing to comment on the results of the voting, at least declared that "Rhodesians (of the white community--A.N.) must learn to live with the result of the elections" but nonetheless did not refrain from veiled threats. "Any neighbor which allows its territory to be used to undermine the security of the South African Republic will encounter our full might," he said. Knowing the apartheid regime's true attitude toward the national liberation movement--to use any means to deal with it--even bourgeois press organs do not exclude the possibility of interference by the South African Republic in Zimbabwe's internal affairs. It was no accident that London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote the other day: "The prospect of Mugabe's being declared the outright victor will doubtlessly convince the South African Republic that it has no other recourse than to undertake military intervention if violence resumes in Rhodesia."

Experience shows that it is not difficult to provoke disturbances with the aid of paid provocateurs and professional saboteurs. All the more so in a country such as Zimbabwe where 15 years ago the white minority unilaterally proclaimed "independence" and usurped power. Now that its illegal privileges have been considerably curtailed it can resort to unleashing a civil war and, under this pretext, turn to Pretoria for support.

The building of the new Zimbabwe is beginning in complex conditions. Taking account of this, Mugabe has called for the strengthening of national unity, the insuring of basic freedoms for all citizens and the eradication of racial inequality. This program receives the approval of independent Africa which has declared its readiness to provide every assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle against possible intrigues by reaction. In the greetings sent to the Patriotic Front leaders, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed: "You may rest assured that, just as in the difficult years of the struggle for independence, the Soviet Union has been and will remain on the side of the just cause of the people of Zimbabwe."

Moscow Shona Commentary

LD101200 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] All progressive people in the world are congratulating the liberation forces of Zimbabwe on their election victory.

This victory is a just conclusion to a dedicated and protracted struggle by the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front alliance, to dismantle racism in order to gain the freedom and total independence of their motherland. Parliamentary elections demonstrated the Zimbabwe people's dedication to building a new life. To achieve this they can rely on the support and solidarity of all independent states of Africa, the Soviet Union and all other socialist countries--all those who are pleased with majority rule and prosperity of all in the world. President of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev, in his message of congratulations to the leaders of the Patriotic Front alliance of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, wished the people of Zimbabwe every success in their undertaking and promised that the Soviet Union, as before, will support the just cause of the Zimbabwe people.

The Soviet Union considers it one of the great tasks in the world to work toward the total dismantling of all remaining institutions under imperialists and racists. This foreign policy stand of the Soviet Union is compatible with the principles and teachings of communism, which deplore all forms of oppression and exploitation. Soviet policies are designed to insure peace and friendly relations between all nations irrespective of their political ideologies. Wherever there is repression it is impossible to have friendly relations, mutual understanding and true peace among all people.

Mugabe Policies

LD101450 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Lusaka, March 10, TASS--The resolve of independent Zimbabwe to pursue a policy of peace and good-neighbourliness with all countries was reaffirmed by one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, president of ZANU Robert Mugabe, who was entrusted with forming a new government. He said at a press conference in Salisbury that at all international forums Zimbabwe will oppose the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination rejected by all African states. We shall give moral and diplomatic support to organizations fighting against apartheid inside the Republic of South Africa, Robert Mugabe said.

The ZANU president said that Zimbabwe is prepared to maintain relations with the Republic of South Africa in some of the economic fields. However, he spoke out against plans to create in the near future a so-called community of states of South Africa along the lines of the EEC, persistently proposed of late by Pretoria.

The government of the Patriotic Front which is to be set up on a broad national basis, Robert Mugabe said, plans to introduce free primary education. Much attention will be given to settlement of refugees, training of national cadres for civil service and encouragement for collective forms of land cultivation.

Need for Unity

LD110214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 10 March the border between Zimbabwe and Botswana was opened in the area of Kazungula. This region suffered terribly from systematic bandit raids by the Rhodesian military during the rule of the racist-colonial regime in Salisbury. Botswana, like the other states neighboring on Rhodesia, Mozambique and Zambia, was constantly subjected in recent years to aggressive actions because it supported the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Now, when the Patriotic Front has won a splendid election victory and has won the right to form the first government of an independent Zimbabwe, the prospects for the establishment of peace in this region have improved considerably. The aggressive racist regime is being replaced by a government which expresses the interests of the people of Zimbabwe, for whom the establishment of peace is a major task. The determination of independent Zimbabwe to pursue a policy of peace and good neighborliness with all countries and particularly with its neighbors was confirmed at a press conference in Salisbury by Robert Mugabe, a leader of the Patriotic Front, to whom the formation of a government has been entrusted. The Patriotic Front desires the stabilization of the situation not only on its borders but also in Zimbabwe itself. The curfew has already been lifted in a number of districts of Salisbury. It was introduced by the puppet Smith-Muzorewa regime.

In the next few days, the state of emergency and the wartime laws will be cancelled throughout the country. A decision has been made to demobilize the reservists called up on the eve of the elections and also to disband the so-called auxiliary forces of the puppet Muzorewa, which were widely used in punitive operations against the African population. The cease-fire control commission has announced that it is dissolving itself, and in its final communique noted that at present the prospects for the establishment of a durable peace in Zimbabwe are highly favorable.

But at the same time, one cannot fail to note that such prospects do not please certain circles, both in Zimbabwe itself and in the West--those circles which do not want to reconcile themselves to the success of the patriotic forces. The French paper LE MATIN writes of the danger of a coup d'etat. There are still hundreds of foreign mercenaries in the country as well as South African forces. The U.S. CIA mission in Zimbabwe is becoming suspiciously active. So the situation in Zimbabwe on the eve of the proclamation of independence is quite complex and demands particular vigilance, discipline and above all, the unity of Patriotic Forces.

SOVIET AID IMPORTANT FOR DEVELOPING AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

LD072324 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] In his recent election speech, Brezhnev stressed that Soviet foreign policy especially meets the vital interests of those nations building a new independent life. Georgiy Tanov singles out one aspect of this policy, economic cooperation, noting that the USSR cooperates in the economy and technology with 28 countries of tropical Africa, helping them to build 260 projects. Assistance in advancing agriculture is especially important for Africa because the food shortage remains acute in many countries and is aggravated by natural calamities. The USSR makes use of its own experience in the construction of major projects, which contribute tangibly to increasing agricultural production and spreading advanced farming methods.

"Rice growing farm has been founded with Soviet assistance in Mali, producing 30 percent of the country's rice. Guinea has organized two cattle-breeding farms, where Soviet specialists are training Guinean zootechnicians. Angola is creating testing plots to develop new varieties of wheat and cotton. A farm with 11,000 hectares of fields is being set up with Soviet aid in Benin. It will also combine testing plots with an educational center. Soviet land reclamation specialists are prospecting the site and making blueprints of two major government-owned farms in Tanzania. In Congo and Sudan, scientific veterinary laboratories, and in Ethiopia a phytal-pathological laboratory, have been opened with Soviet participation. All of them are unique regional centers studying the diseases of the cattle and plants and methods of combatting these diseases.

"Western experts have been forced to recognize the importance of these projects. Soviet designing organizations are working out a plan of developing the Limpopo Valley in Mozambique. Its realization systems for growing rice, peanuts and [words indistinct] are being worked out for the valley of the Mandrare River in Madagascar. Schools and centers have been set up to train experts for the rural areas of Congo, Uganda, Cameroon and (?Ghana). There are now agricultural departments at the polytechnical colleges of Guinea and Ethiopia and an agricultural college in Mali. [Words indistinct] for repairing farm machinery and schools teaching to operate it are being built in Mozambique, Madagascar and Ethiopia. Soviet assistance in fishery to Angola, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique also help to solve the food problem of those countries."

'INTRIGUES' WILL NOT DEFLECT NICARAGUA FROM CHOSEN PATH

LD051337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Nicaragua: Consolidation of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The courageous Nicaraguan people are now in their eighth month of life under the sun of freedom. But even in this brief period much has already been done. The democratic and popular anti-imperialist Nicaraguan revolution has entered a new stage of development. The complex process of breaking down the corrupt socioeconomic structure and establishing new democratic forms of rule is underway in the country.

The path to the overthrow of one of the most violent dictatorships created in Latin America by dollar imperialism was a hard one. The path of eliminating the heritage of the ousted regime is also hard. "We are climbing a mountain, laying a path with the aid of a machete," were the words used by one Nicaraguan leader to describe this process.

Attempting to discredit the young republic, Washington's propaganda services are disseminating fabrications about Nicaragua's involvement in some "international plot." A tense situation is being created around Nicaragua. Back last year the U.S. press acquired a secret "memorandum" from Z. Brzezinski demanding the reinforcement of "anti-communist governments in the Western Hemisphere." A proposal emerged for the creation of "multinational patrol forces in the Caribbean."

President Carter called for an increase in "aid" to the countries of the Central American region in order to back up the positions of those capable of "resisting social change," including Nicaragua. Explaining this plan, the magazine NATION wrote: "This aid is in part designed to propitiate the Sandinistas and persuade them to request the funds of which they are in acute need for restoration purposes from Washington and not from Cuba. But basically this aid is designed for the private sector and the main goal of the U.S. Government is clear: to maintain business life so that it may serve as the basis for strengthening the influence of non-Sandinista 'moderate' elements in Nicaragua."

A noisy campaign has been initiated in the U.S. Congress over the question of the terms for granting U.S. "aid" to Nicaragua. One congressmen, for instance, suggested that the CIA should first familiarize congressmen with the "secret intelligence service documents" on Nicaragua. The patriots resolutely reject attempts to bring pressure to bear on the Nicaraguan revolution. We will never accept aid, they say, if the goal is to dictate conditions to us by seeking to hand over this aid to certain forces within the country which oppose the revolution.

There are constant reports that Washington's emissaries are scurrying round the Central American countries. The talks which they have had in the capitals of Guatemala and Honduras discussed the creation in the region of some sort of "cordon sanitaire" around Nicaragua and the toughening of repressions against freedom fighters in the countries of the region.

But imperialist reaction's intrigues cannot deflect the Nicaraguan patriots from the path they have chosen. After all the practice of the revolutionary struggle after Cuba's experience has reaffirmed that the myth, based on geographical fatalism, of the impossibility of the victory of revolution in one individual Latin American country--a myth created by Yankee imperialism and its yes-men--is unsound. Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, rightly says of this: "We are well aware that our country could not be free today had it not been for the present correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. In this respect we can say that our revolution became possible thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution, for had it not been for the October revolution international imperialism today would not have stopped at direct intervention against our country."

LATIN PARTIES CONFERENCE CITES STRUGGLE AGAINST COLD WAR

LD111017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Correspondent L. Kostanyan dispatch: "The Struggle Grows"]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 March--The concluding document adopted by the Coordinating Commission of the Conference of Political Parties of Latin America speaks of the need to struggle against the revival of the cold war which might lead to a strengthening of counterrevolutionary forces in Latin America. Its session took place in the city of (Kokoyok) not far from the Mexican capital. The commission was created last October in Mexico at a meeting of representatives of 22 Latin American political parties. Its aim is to strengthen Latin American solidarity for the sake of eliminating injustice and backwardness.

At the commission's session it was noted that the peoples' striving for self-determination, their natural desire to enjoy the natural resources of their own countries and the struggle they are waging for the observance of human rights are all meeting with growing opposition from antidemocratic and counterrevolutionary forces.

The commission's members unanimously expressed their support for the fighters for freedom and democracy. They appealed for support for the right of the Salvadoran people to decide their own fate. They expressed solidarity with the government of Panama which is defending its state's integrity and they spoke against the domination of reaction in Uruguay.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

LD110925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Following the Main Highways of Progress: General Meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] The session of the USSR Academy of Sciences general assembly which opened on 4 March in Moscow discussed how the contribution of the country's scientists to accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress can be made more substantial.

The following were in the meeting presidium: M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; S.P. Trapeznikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee science and educational establishments section; and leaders of the Academy of Sciences.

The meeting was opened by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

One important form of participation by the academy's scientists in the flow of scientific and technical progress, he said, is the elaboration of comprehensive unionwide and regional development programs. The "Sibir" comprehensive program is in the front line of large-scale research of this kind, in which dozens of major scientific collectives participate. The recommendations which Siberian scientists are elaborating in the sphere of optimizing the development of Siberia's agriculture and strengthening its raw material and fuel and energy base are particularly valuable in this activity.

In speaking of the successes of scientists in the power industry over recent years, the president noted the confident increase of the country's power capacities through the commissioning of new nuclear power stations. In the next few years, he noted, we will witness widespread use of nuclear energy not only in power supplies but also in heating cities, and we will see direct utilization of the atom's energy in technological processes.

Last year the academy's scientific institutions attached particular significance to the fulfillment of plans for scientific research work and experimental and design work approved by joint decisions of the academy and the ministries. In particular a joint plan of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Ministry of the Chemical Industry and Ministry of Agriculture aimed at improving agricultural production, introducing into practice new sorts of cultivated plans and agents for protecting them, and creating physiologically active substances to process agricultural produce is being successfully implemented.

Among the year's most successful work the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences named the research being conducted at M.M. Shemyakin Institute of Bio-Organic Chemistry on deciphering the structure of proteins and other biologically active compounds, obtaining artificial genes and incorporating them in a living organism. The Institute of Biochemistry and the Physiology of Micro-Organisms has successfully completed research in obtaining fodder protein from petroleum products and natural gas. The introduction into practice of new ideas in applied mathematics has produced a great effect.

Noting scientists' successes in the social sciences sphere, the USSR Academy of Sciences president said that particularly fruitful work has been done in studying Lenin's heritage. [paragraph continues]

A number of fundamental works have been published reflecting V.I. Lenin's gigantic contribution to substantiating the materialist world outlook.

The successes of Soviet science, A.P. Aleksandrov said in conclusion, are aimed at one goal: The harmonious development of our society's productive forces and the progress of world science to new peaks of knowledge. Soviet scientists firmly support the consistent line of the Communist Party and Soviet Government directed toward the relaxation of tension in the world.

Academician G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary to the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, delivered a report on the Academy of Sciences' activity in 1979. Fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, he said, the thousands-strong army of scientists and specialists last year directed their efforts in a more concentrated manner toward the solution of problems arising on the main highways of scientific and technical progress.

In the year under review the USSR Academy of Sciences, in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, completed work on a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress until 2000. This important sector of the academy's work was directed by the Scientific Council for Scientific-Technical and Socioeconomic Forecasting Problems, headed by Academician V.A. Kotelnikov. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the comprehensive program, commissions prepared proposals for the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development and for the 1981-85 plan relating to the development of science, engineering, technology and production organization.

The headquarters of Soviet science has kept a special watch over the progress of research in such problems as the study of underground resources with the help of very deep drilling, and raising the technical standards of the chemical, oil refining and petrochemical industries. The academy's institutes headed the coordination of work on protecting metals against corrosion, methods of toughening railroad rails and prospecting for new oil and gas deposits.

The strengthening alliance of science and practice demands constant renewal of the forms of introducing the results of fundamental research into practice. With a view to improving the coordination of research carried out by institutions of the Academy and of ministries and also by VUZes located in Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, an interdepartmental coordinating council has been organized there under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

Soviet researchers' scientific activity is of tremendous significance not only for the progress of knowledge as a whole and for reequipping leading sectors of technology. It is a factor of tremendous educational importance and gives the masses new knowledge about the material world which surrounds us. These tasks for science, which accord with the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," have been reflected in a number of academy initiatives. In particular, it has been decided to publish a new journal, SOVETSKAYA NAUKA, and an annual publication SOVETSKAYA NAUKA I TEKHNIKA, in Russian and in foreign languages.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the activity of the Siberian detachment of scientists. The Sibir comprehensive program is developing successfully. Researchers in Siberia and the Far East have done a great deal to introduce their developments into agricultural practice. The program "nature conservation in industrial regions of Siberia following the example of the Kuzbass" is developing on a wide front.

The scientists of the Urals and Far Eastern scientific centers have achieved great successes and well-earned recognition among production workers. The growing scope of research makes increased demands on its organizers every year. Academician G.K. Skryabin mentioned the scientists of the Ukraine and Belorussia among the pioneers who have accumulated interesting experience in accelerating introduction of the results of scientific research. They initiated the creation of science and production associations taking in the research potential of republican academies, ministries, departments and VUZes. The scientists of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences were actively engaged last year in the formation of joint scientific programs with the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the republic's ministries of the chemical industry and agriculture.

World interest in work by Soviet scientists is growing all the time. The academy's cooperation with scientific organizations in socialist countries has developed particularly intensively. It has become more diverse and effective. In the past year fraternal Vietnam joined the Intercosmos program, becoming the 10th participant in the socialist countries' program of joint space research. During the year fruitful work was carried out on preparing for international flights with the participation of citizens of Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania.

Academy of Sciences exhibitions held in socialist countries and also in Italy, Indonesia, Turkey, the United States, Finland, Japan and other countries enjoyed great success. Dozens of Soviet scientists were presented with awards by foreign countries for their contribution to the development of various sectors of world science and were elected honorary members of scientific organizations and societies.

The Academy of Sciences general meeting is continuing its work.

Election Results

LD101651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--The session of the USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting underway in the Moscow House of Scientists has discussed the academy's activity over the past year. The debate on the academy's report showed that the urgent problems of scientific progress and research aimed at the further growth of the economy, the protection of health and culture are the Soviet researchers' main concern. On the final day the elections of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium were held.

Academicians V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, and P.N. Fedoseyev were elected vice presidents of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician B.N. Petrov was elected vice president and department academician secretary. Academician V.A. Koptyug was elected vice president and chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department.

Academician G.K. Skryabin was elected chief scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium has been joined by department academician secretaries A.A. Bayev, N.N. Bogolyubov, L.M. Brekhovskikh, M.S. Gilyarov, A.G. Yegorov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, Ye.M. Zhukov, P.G. Kostyuk, M.A. Markov, V.I. Popkov, A.M. Prokhorov, B.S. Sokolov, N.P. Fedorenko, M.B. Khrapchenko, and N.M. Emanuel, Academician S.V. Vonsovskiy, chairman of the Ural Scientific Center Presidium, Academician A.A. Trofimuk, first deputy chairman of the Siberian Department, and Academician N.S. Shilo, chairman of the Far Eastern Scientific Center Presidium.

Academicians V.A. Ambartsumyan, N.G. Basov, I.A. Glebov, N.N. Inozemtsev, P.L. Kapitsa, M.A. Lavrentyev, N.V. Melnikov, B.Ye. Paton, N.A. Pilyugin, B.B. Piotrovskiy, A.S. Sadykov, N.N. Semenov, M.A. Styrikovich and V.M. Tuchkevich were also elected members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

VARIATIONS TO REPORT ON BREZHNEV, KUZNETSOV SPEECHES

The following variations to the item entitled "Brezhnev, Kuznetsov Speak at Supreme Soviet Presidium" published in the 5 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page R 1 were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 March pages 1 and 2:

Page R 1, last paragraph, line three PRAVDA reads ...membership of the soviets....

Page R 2, paragraph 5, line 6 PRAVDA reads ...budget for 1980. The report noted that the necessary measures are being taken by the government to implement the proposals and observations made by standing commissions and deputies in carrying out the USSR Supreme Soviet's instruction. The principal attention ...

Page R 2, paragraph 5, last line PRAVDA reads ...development of culture. Particular attention is attached to the solution of the fuel and power problem, the radical improvement of the work of railroad transport, the state of affairs in capital construction, growth in agricultural production, the implementation of the social program elaborated by the party primarily in the sphere of further improving the working people's housing conditions, and the improvement of health care for women and children. The CPSU Central ...

Page R 3, paragraph 2, last line PRAVDA reads ...statewide significance ...

Page R 4, paragraph 2, last line PRAVDA reads ...for these goods. It is proposed that local soviets, their standing commissions and deputies pay greater attention to questions of consumer goods production and trade and regularly discuss at soviet sessions and ispolkom and standing commission meetings progress in fulfilling targets set by economic and social development plans for consumer goods production....

Page R 4, paragraph 3, last line PRAVDA reads ...in Permeskaya Oblast.

Speaking on the given question, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that well organized cooperation between standing commissions and people's control organs allows the existing duplication of work to be avoided, insures effective control and promotes the improvement of the state of affairs in enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and trade and public catering organizations. Attention was drawn to the need to step up the soviets' work in the sphere of people's control activity and in constant implementation of the instructions contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve the Work of People's Control Organs and Strengthen Party Leadership of Them in Connection with the Adoption of the Law on People's Control in the USSR."

Approving the work experience of soviets in Permskaya Oblast in organizing cooperation between standing commissions and people's control organs, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed Permskaya Oblast soviet to take steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and to insure the further improvement of the standard of management of people's control organs. [paragraph continues]

Local soviets are advised regularly to hear at their sessions people's control organs' reports and accounts of the state of executive discipline and on the most important questions stemming from the results of checks, to examine promptly the proposals of people's control committees and groups, to react to the shortcomings revealed by them and to insure observance of guarantees of the rights of people's control workers established by the law.

The meeting also...

Page R 4, paragraph 5, penultimate line PRAVDA reads...CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, K.F. Ilyashenko, I.G. Kebin, I.Ye. Polyakov, and B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR first deputy prosecutor general, took part in...

GRISHIN ADDRESSES OLYMPIC GAMES PREPARATORY COMMISSION

LD101607 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Toward 1980 Olympics"]

[Excerpts] The city commission to prepare for the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow held a scheduled session yesterday.

The session was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

NEW ESTONIAN MINISTER FOR LOCAL INDUSTRY APPOINTED

LD071049 [Editorial Report LD] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 20 February 1980 frontpages a decree of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 19 February 1980, appointing Comrade Vilyar Khugovich Veskivyali as the minister of local industry of the Estonian SSR. Also frontpaged is a "Chronicle" report on the retirement of Comrade Feliks Ernstovich Yurgens on 19 February 1980 from his post as Estonian minister of local industry.

KIRGIZ FOREIGN MINISTER RELEASED FROM DUTIES ON RETIREMENT

LD071155 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Sakin Begmatova from her duties as deputy chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers and Kirgiz SSR foreign minister in connection with her retirement on a pension.

BRIEFS

AKTIVS MEETING IN KIROVOGRAD--The tasks of oblast party organizations to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on improving the work to protect law and order and to intensify the struggle against infringements on the law were discussed on 28 February at an oblast party aktivs meeting in Kirovograd. Obkom First Secretary Kobylchak delivered a report. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 7-9 MARCH

LD080246/LD100314 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-9 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

7 March

In Moldavia, all rayons have reported that all agricultural equipment is ready for the sowing season. This means that a total of 50,000 tractors, all sowing machines, plows and cultivators are ready for fieldwork. The technical arsenal of Moldavian farms has been complemented by new machinery, including powerful tractors with modern modifications, heavy disc plows and eight-row sowing machines. This year farmers in the republic will be cultivating corn, sunflowers, sugar beets and vegetable crops on half a million hectares by industrial methods. Nearly 500 complex teams have been created for this purpose. (0830 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast is the first to have completed preparation of agricultural equipment for spring fieldwork. In Kazakhstan as a whole, about 208,000 tractors have been overhauled, which is 2,000 more than in March last year. (1100 GMT)

8 March

The fertilization of winter crops on the ground in Kirgizia has been completed earlier than last year. More than 7 million tons of mineral fertilizer were used, one ton for each hectare of irrigated pastureland. (0500 GMT)

9 March

Snow retention continues in Kazakhstan, where the plan for winter ploughland has been fulfilled. Retention has been carried out on 28 million hectares. In a rayon of Armenia, sowing of early potatoes has begun. (0500 GMT)

In Azerbaijan early spring crops are being sown. Winter crops are in good condition. (1600 GMT)

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SOIL EROSION IN CENTRAL-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD101609 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Correspondent A. Pyatunin report: "Increasing the Power of the Chernozems: Observations from a Conference of Agricultural Workers"]

[Excerpts] The Central-Chernozem Region is a major RSFSR economic region. Millions of tons of grain, sugarbeet, sunflowers, meat, milk and other products of the fields and livestock units are produced here every year. In the last three 5-year plans alone R13 billion of state and kolkhoz resources has been invested in the region's agriculture.

How the firm material and technical base is being utilized, why the per hectare yield of the fertile chernozems is still low, what is being done and what is to be done in the immediate future to improve the efficiency and stability of agriculture here--those were the main questions discussed at the conference of agricultural workers in the Central-Chernozem economic region, of scientists and representatives of party and soviet organs which was held in the city of Voronezh 3-4 March.

V. Shevchenko, director of the V. Dokuchayev Zonal Agricultural Research Institute--the oldest in the country--which is located here [Kamennaya Step], said in his speech at the conference that on the experimental farms high, consistent yields are obtained regardless of any whims of nature.

It would seem that the Kamennaya Step's unique experience in combating drought and soil erosion should be adopted as a priority by farmers in the zone. But unfortunately it is still being underestimated and in some places is simply ignored.

Only...one percent of the total capital investment directed to the development of agriculture is allocated to protecting the soil against drought and erosion in the zone. Even these miserly resources are not fully assimilated. In the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan only one-half of this sum was spent in Lipetskaya Oblast, and only one-fifth in Tambovskaya Oblast.

Scientists have calculated that in a year water erosion removes from the zone's fields as large a quantity of nutrients as is contained in 2.3 million tons of mineral fertilizers. This erosion is impoverishing the chernozem and reducing its fertility. That is why the struggle against it is an important task for rural workers.

It is also possible to improve the efficiency and stability of cropgrowing in the zone by means of agrotechnical methods and the timely and conscientious fulfillment of all the requirements elaborated by scientists and specialists in the zonal agricultural system. However, as the conference indicated, it is precisely in this matter that there are most omissions and outright blunders. On many farms crop rotation is not observed, the structure of sown areas is not thought out as necessary and techniques for cultivating agricultural crops are flagrantly violated.

Speaking at the conference, V. Ignatov and G. Pavlov, first secretaries of Voronezhskiy and Lipetskiy obkoms, A. Ponomarev, N. Zhurkin and Ye. Podolskiy, chairmen of Belgorodskiy, Kurskiy and Tambovskiy oblisopolkoms, L. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, and others noted that in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions oblast and rayons have analyzed in depth the causes of slow rates of development of agricultural production and outlined concrete ways of improving it. The main attention was directed to increasing grain production this year. In all of the zone's oblasts the area sown with winter crops has been extended considerably and these crops have wintered well and are already being fed with mineral fertilizers. The transportation of organic fertilizers into the fields has been stepped up. Machinery and trailers are being prepared for field work and cadres are being trained more rapidly than in past years.

Rural workers in the Central-Chernozem Region are fully determined to gratify the motherland with a rich harvest this year, to obtain 23-26 quintals of grain per hectare and to sharply increase the gross yields of industrial crops.

A speech was delivered at the conference by M.S. Soldmentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburd and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS FROM UKRAINE--Recently 30 families of resettlers from the Ukraine arrived to take up permanent residence in Dalnerechenskiy Rayon. Among the resettlers are machine operators, livestock breeders and construction workers. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Mar 80 OW]

FORCES 'FIRM' AGAINST U.S. ATTEMPTS AT 'INTIMIDATION'

LD101047 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 February 1980 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word Army Day commentary entitled "Shield of October" by Col A. Leontyev, tracing the history of the Soviet Army both in aiding other countries in their freedom struggles and in repulsing external threats to its own country's existence, in which--despite such predictions as that of U.S. Secretary of War Stimson during World War II that the USSR would be definitively defeated by the Germans, it has always "proved strong." This strength, which is the product of its social system, helps the USSR to withstand U.S. anti-Sovietism: "In the postwar years the United States, striving to intimidate our country and other peoples, has 19 times had recourse to nuclear threats and has moreover on 10 occasions put its strategic bombers on combat alert and directed them toward the borders of the USSR and other socialist states. And if the imperialists did not manage for all that to unleash a new world war, the greatest credit for this goes to our country.

"Today, enlisting the support of Beijing, the United States is again committing dangerous acts of provocation. Moreover it tries to justify them with references to the need to "'protect' zones of its 'vital interests' and 'security.' Where, then, are the limits of these zones?"

Leontyev goes on to quote from a Department of State bulletin list of these security zones, which now, with the addition of Iran, Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf, "cover the whole world."

The commentary ends with the following passage:

"U.S. claims are supported by sending aircraft carriers to the shores of countries thousands of kilometers from the United States but in direct proximity to Soviet borders; by fueling anti-Soviet hysteria; by announcing all kinds of 'sanctions' against us; and even by threats to boycott the Moscow Olympics. Things have gone so far that badges with the slogan 'Slay the Soviet' have appeared on sale in New York. For a long time now American soldiers have been training to shoot at targets which have officers in Soviet military uniform drawn on them. Now the 'hawks' are calling for all Soviet people to be killed.

"They clearly want to intimidate us. But Soviet people have strong nerves. Our policy combines consistent love of peace with firm repulsion of aggression. V.I. Lenin bequeathed to us the qualities of holding tightly to the helm, showing firmness and endurance, going our own way and not giving in to provocation and intimidation by imperialists.

"That is how the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are acting. Our path, begun in October, is clear and true. The Soviet Armed Forces, together with the armies of the fraternal countries of socialism, reliably insure its security."